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RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

A CORRELATION OF AIRFOIL SECTION DATA WITH THE

AERODYNAMIC LOADS MEASURED ON A 450

SWEPTBACK WING MODEL AT SUBSONIC

MACH NUMBERS

By Harold J. Walker and William C. Maillard

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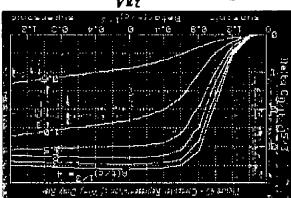
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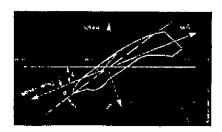
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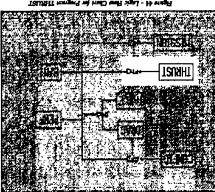
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NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

A CORRELATION OF AIRFOIL SECTION DATA WITH THE
AERODYNAMIC LOADS MEASURED ON A 45°
SWEPTBACK WING MODEL AT SUBSONIC

MACH NUMBERS

By Harold J. Walker and William C. Maillard

SUMMARY

An investigation has been made of the possibility of correlating airfoil section data with measured pressure distributions over a 45° sweptback wing in the Mach number range from 0.50 to 0.95 at a free-stream Reynolds number of approximately 2 million. The wing had an aspect ratio of 5.5, a taper ratio of 0.53, NACA 64AOlO sections normal to the quarter-chord line, and was mounted on a slender body of revolution.

At Mach numbers of 0.85 and below, and for wing normal-force coefficients below the maximum normal-force coefficient for an infinite-aspect-ratio wing yawed 45° to the flow (derived from airfoil section data by simple sweep relations), good correlation was obtained over most of the wing between wing-section and two-dimensional-airfoil pressure distributions. For greater normal-force coefficients lateral boundary-layer flow permitted the inboard wing sections to rise to high maximum section normal-force coefficients. The effectiveness of this lateral boundary-layer flow disappeared towards the tip. For all Mach numbers, the influence of plan-form effects on the pressure distributions limited the quality of the correlation at the 20- and 95-percent-semispan stations. Above a Mach number of about 0.85 the shock waves originating at the juncture of the body and the wing trailing edge spread over the span, preventing further application of two-dimensional data.

The spanwise load distributions at moderate normal-force coefficients could be predicted from span-loading theory for the entire Mach number range of the tests.



INTRODUCTION

It is commonly assumed in the prediction of wing loading that the sections of finite-span wings have essentially the same chordwise load distributions as the corresponding profile in two-dimensional flow, and that the spanwise and chordwise load distributions may be treated independently. The validity of these assumptions has been amply confirmed in applications to unswept wings at low speeds (see, e.g., ref. 1). In reference 2, span-loading theory and experimental two-dimensional section data are shown to be applicable to a limited extent at low speeds in predicting the spanwise and chordwise load distributions on a 45° swept wing of aspect ratio 6. It was thought that this method could be used in the prediction of load distributions at high subsonic speed.

In the present investigation of a model similar in configuration to that of reference 2, comparisons are made between the chordwise pressure distributions for a two-dimensional airfoil section and those for several stations on a 45° sweptback wing to establish limits of Mach number and lift coefficient for which satisfactory correlations can be obtained. The profile of the two-dimensional airfoil section employed and the profile of the swept wing in planes normal to its quarter-chord line are the same. The extent to which present theoretical methods permit the calculation of the effects of finite span on the magnitudes of the section loads is also shown. The variations of the chordwise and spanwise load distributions with lift coefficient and Mach number beyond the limits for good correlation are discussed with regard to the effects of flow separation.

NOTATION

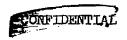
A aspect ratio

c local chord parallel to plane of symmetry

 \bar{c} wing mean aerodynamic chord, $\frac{\int_{0}^{1} c^{2} d\eta}{\int_{0}^{1} c \ d\eta}$

 c_{av} average wing chord, $\int_0^1 c d\eta$

c_l section lift coefficient, section lift qc





c_{la} section lift-curve slope

cn section normal-force coefficient, normal force

 $\mathop{\Delta c}_{\pmb{l}_{\text{cc}}}$ body-induced increment of section lift-curve slope

c.p. local center of pressure

 c_D drag coefficient, $\frac{drag}{dS}$

 $C_{
m L}$ lift coefficient, $\frac{
m lift}{
m gS}$

 $C_{\underline{I}_{rr.}}$ lift-curve slope

Cm pitching-moment coefficient about quarter-chord point of mean aerodynamic chord, pitching moment

 $c_{
m N}$ normal-force coefficient, ${
m normal\ force} \ {
m qS}$

 $C_{N_{CC}}$ normal-force-curve slope

M free-stream Mach number

p free-stream static pressure

p₇ local static pressure

P pressure coefficient, $\frac{p_2 - p}{q}$

 ΔP lower-surface pressure coefficient minus upper-surface pressure coefficient

Pcr local critical pressure coefficient

q free-stream dynamic pressure





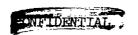
r	body radius	
R	Reynolds number	
ន	wing semispan	- <i>21</i> 9
s	wing area	
x	longitudinal coordinate	==
У	lateral coordinate	
α	angle of attack	-: <u>-</u>
α_{l}	local section angle of attack, measured parallel to plane of symmetry	
αu	uncorrected angle of attack	#
η	fraction of semispan, $\frac{y}{s}$	-
Λ	sweep angle of wing quarter-chord line	
	Subscript	

Subscript

Λ yawed flow

APPARATUS, TESTS, AND CORRECTIONS

The model used in this investigation consisted of a steel sweptback wing mounted on a slender body of revolution as shown in figures 1 and 2. The wing had 45° of sweepback at the quarter-chord line, was untwisted, and had an aspect ratio of 5.5, a taper ratio of 0.53, and NACA 64A010 airfoil sections in planes perpendicular to the quarter-chord line. Five rows of upper- and lower-surface static-pressure orifices (identified in figure 1 by the location of their intersections with the quarter-chord line) were employed to measure the loads on the wing. The three rows of





orifices near the wing mid-semispan were placed perpendicular to the quarter-chord line (as in ref. 2) with the expectation that this region of the wing, in accordance with the theory of sweep (refs. 3 and 4), would behave as a yawed infinite wing.

In order to show more clearly the three-dimensional influence on the loadings near the root and tip, the rows of orifices in these regions were oriented parallel to the free-stream direction. The body contained a row of upper- and lower-surface orifices which extended a short distance beyond the region of the wing-body juncture in the vertical plane of symmetry of the model.

The pressure distribution and the lift, drag, and pitching moment for this swept-wing model were measured in the Ames 16-foot high-speed wind tunnel at Mach numbers from 0.50 to 0.95 and angles of attack from -1° to a maximum of approximately 20°. For these tests the Reynolds numbers based on the mean aerodynamic chord and the free-stream Mach number varied from 1.9 to 2.5 million, as shown in figure 3(a). Also shown in figure 3(a) is a plot of the variation with free-stream Mach number of the Reynolds number based on the component of the free-stream velocity perpendicular to the quarter-chord line and on the chord perpendicular to the quarter-chord line at the intersection of the mean aerodynamic chord and the quarter-chord line.

Two-dimensional pressure-distribution data for use in the correlations were obtained in the Ames 1- by 3-1/2-foot high-speed wind tunnel at Mach numbers from 0.30 to 0.70. These tests were made at three Reynolds numbers to encompass the variation in Reynolds number from root to tip of the tapered swept wing. Two of the models were of constant 3- and 6-inch chord and NACA 64A010 profile. The third model consisted of one panel of the swept wing mounted with its quarter-chord line perpendicular to the free stream. Only the orifices at the 60-percent-semispan station (4.40-inch chord) were used in this test. All three models spanned the 1-foot dimension of the tunnel. The variation of Reynolds number with Mach number for these models is shown in figure 3(b). Examination of the pressure distributions for these three models indicated no significant variation with Reynolds number; hence, only the distributions for the 6-inch-chord model (reported in ref. 5) are used in the comparisons which follow.

All the data presented have been corrected for the effects of wind-tunnel-wall interference by the methods of references 6, 7, and 8.

On a yawed infinite wing the orientation of the reference chord along which the orifices are located has no effect on the pressure distribution. Taper, however, introduces a small percentagewise variation in the location of the pressure orifices depending on the reference chord used. This variation has been neglected in the following discussion.



METHOD OF ANALYSIS

In studying wing loadings it is convenient to consider separately the chordwise distribution of load and the magnitude of the section loads. Accordingly, the measured chordwise pressure distributions for the wing are compared at equal normal-force coefficients with the pressure distributions obtained from two-dimensional tests so as to show the correlation between the two- and three-dimensional pressure distributions without involving the accuracy of a span-loading theory. Following this chordwise-loading phase of the analysis, comparisons are made between measured section normal-force-curve slopes and calculated section lift-curve slopes, between measured and calculated span load distributions, and between measured and calculated wing-plus-body lift-curve slopes, to determine the extent to which the magnitudes of the section loads can be calculated.

According to the theory of sweep for the flow over a yawed infinite wing, only the component of the free-stream velocity in a plane perpendicular to the leading edge is effective in producing lift (see ref. 3). Thus, the yawed infinite wing should have a pressure distribution like that of an unyawed infinite wing, provided that the Mach number, Reynolds number, airfoil section, and normal-force coefficient all perpendicular to the leading edge are the same in both cases. The pressure coefficients and normal-force coefficients for a yawed wing, however, are usually based on the free-stream velocity and consequently differ from the corresponding coefficients for an unyawed wing for which the coefficients are based on the velocity perpendicular to the leading edge. Accordingly, in the correlations which follow, two-dimensional pressure distributions (infiniteaspect-ratio, zero-sweep wing) are converted to those expected on a yawed infinite-aspect-ratio wing. The steps employed in this conversion are as follows: First, the section normal-force coefficient for the yawed wing, $c_{\ensuremath{n_\Lambda}},$ is used in the following expression to find the appropriate twodimensional normal-force coefficient, $c_{n_{\Lambda=0}}$

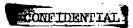
$$c_{n_{\Lambda}=0} = \frac{c_{n_{\Lambda}}}{\cos^2 \Lambda}$$

Then the two-dimensional pressure coefficients, $P_{\Lambda=0}$, for this normal-force coefficient are determined for a Mach number governed by

$$M_{\Lambda=0} = M_{\Lambda} \cos \Lambda$$

These pressure-coefficient values then must be converted to the reference dynamic pressure for the yawed wing by the relation

$$P_{\Lambda} = P_{\Lambda=0} cos^2 \Lambda$$





The above expression indicates that a yawed infinite wing should reach a maximum normal-force coefficient given by

$$\left(c_{n_{\underline{m}\underline{a},\underline{x}}}\right)_{\Lambda=0}^{\cos^2\!\Lambda}$$

In the subsequent comparisons, pressure distributions for the yawed infinite wing are obtained from two-dimensional-airfoil section data (designated experimental infinite wing) and from theoretical two-dimensional-airfoil pressure distributions (designated theoretical infinite wing). The theoretical pressure distributions were obtained by the method of velocity superposition described in reference 9, using the values from reference 10 and including the Prandtl-Glauert correction for the effect of compressibility.

Even at those stations where the orifices were located streamwise, both the theoretical and experimental two-dimensional pressure distributions were converted to yawed flow before comparison with the values for the finite wing.²

The section lift curves expected for a yawed infinite wing are obtained from two-dimensional section lift curves by suitably adjusting the lift-coefficient and angle-of-attack scales. The lift-coefficient scale is changed to account for the difference between the velocity in the free-stream direction and in the plane normal to the leading edge. The angle-of-attack scale is changed to account for the difference between the angle of attack measured from the free-stream direction and the angle of attack measured from the direction of the component of the free-stream velocity perpendicular to the leading edge. The changes are made by means of the following expressions:

$$\alpha_{\Lambda} = \alpha_{\Lambda=0} \cos \Lambda$$

$$c_{\lambda} = c_{\lambda=0} \cos^2 \Lambda$$

Finally, in order to account for the effects of finite aspect ratio, the angle-of-attack scales of the section lift curves for the yawed infinite-aspect-ratio wing were stretched slightly so that these lift-curve slopes

As was pointed out earlier, in the absence of end effects, on a swept wing with only slight taper it makes little difference whether the orifices are located along a streamwise section or along one perpendicular to the quarter-chord line. However, the predicted yawed-infinite-wing pressure distributions obtained from two-dimensional data must be taken for the section, Mach number, and normal-force coefficient perpendicular to the quarter-chord line or they are of little value.





at zero lift matched the local slopes calculated from span-loading theory for the finite-aspect-ratio swept wing. The section lift-curve slopes for the finite-aspect-ratio swept wing, $c_{l\alpha}$, were obtained from the calculated values of span loading coefficient, $(c_1c)/(c_Lc_{av})$, and wing-body lift-curve slope, $c_{L\alpha}$, using the following expression:

$$c_{l\alpha} = C_{L\alpha} \left(\frac{c_{av}}{c} \right) \left(\frac{c_{l}c_{av}}{C_{L}c_{av}} \right)$$

Both the lift-curve slope and the span loading coefficients for the wing alone were calculated by the method of reference 11. Appendixes A and B give the details of how these calculated values were modified to include the effects of the presence of the body and of aeroelasticity on the wing loading.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The discussion of the results of this investigation is divided into three parts. The first part is concerned with the correlation between the distributions of chordwise pressure obtained on the swept-wing model and those expected on an infinite-aspect-ratio wing yawed at the sweep angle of the finite wing and operating at the same section lift coefficient. The second part of the discussion treats the accuracy with which the magnitudes of the section loads can be predicted. This involves predicting the section lift-curve slopes, the spanwise load distribution, and the wing-plus-body lift-curve slope. The third part of the discussion deals with the wing-plus-body lift, drag, and pitching-moment characteristics.

The measured surface pressures are presented in tabular form as pressure coefficients. Table I is an index to these data which are presented in tables II through VIII. The pressure coefficients for the orifices along the body are included in these tables but are not used in the discussion that follows.

Correlation of Chordwise Pressure Distributions

Subcritical Mach number range. - In figure 4 the pressure distributions for five semispan stations of the swept wing are compared with those for a yawed infinite wing at a representative subcritical Mach number of 0.70 and for normal-force coefficients between 0.2 and 0.8. The pressure distributions designated finite wing are those which were measured on the





swept wing, while those designated infinite-wing experiment or infinite-wing theory are those to be expected on a yawed infinite-aspect-ratio wing using, respectively, experimental two-dimensional or theoretical two-dimensional pressure distributions as described previously in the Method of Analysis section. The critical pressure coefficients shown in figure 4 (as well as the calculated stagnation pressure coefficients used to aid in fairing the finite-wing pressure distributions) were obtained from expressions given in reference 4, assuming that the isobars are swept 45°. Also included in figure 4 are sketches of the upper-surface isobars to aid in visualizing the pressure distribution over the wing.

At normal-force coefficients of 0.203 (fig. 4(a)) and 0.363 (fig. 4(b)), the correlation between the pressure distributions for the finite- and infinite-span wings at the 40-, 60-, and 80-percent-semispan stations is good. At the 20-percent-semispan station the loading is shifted slightly rearward with respect to that for the infinite wing, while at the 95-percent-semispan station the loading is shifted forward. These shifts in loading, sometimes referred to as induced camber, are typical of swept wings and have been treated by Kuchemann (ref. 12) and Falkner (ref. 13).

For normal-force coefficients slightly greater than 0.36, the finite-wing pressure distributions begin to show evidence of local flow separation (starting near the leading edge) which prevents further good correlation. However, at the 20-percent-semispan station the measured pressure distributions for normal-force coefficients of 0.495 (fig. 4(c)), 0.564 (fig. 4(d)), and 0.639 (fig. 4(e)) are in fair agreement with theoretical yawed-infinite-wing pressure distributions. The experimental (but not the theoretical) infinite wing reaches a maximum section normal-force coefficient of about 0.38. Thus, there are no experimental infinite-wing pressure distributions available for the swept-wing section normal-force coefficients shown in figures 4(c) through 4(h). Here the experimental infinite-wing pressure distributions shown are for an angle of attack slightly greater than the angle for maximum normal-force coefficient.

The NACA 64A010 airfoil section was described in reference 14 as the type in which the flow separated near the leading edge but reattached farther back, causing partial recovery of the free-stream pressure beyond the point of reattachment. It is expected that on a yawed infinite wing the flow would separate in the same manner, leaving a tube of secondary flow in which the air moves spanwise. At the tip of a finite-aspect-ratio wing this tube of secondary flow would spread out chordwise and spill off the trailing edge of the wing. Such an effect has been frequently observed experimentally on swept wings with relatively sharp leading edges, and is sometimes designated leading-edge-vortex flow (see ref. 15).

The pressure distributions for a normal-force coefficient of 0.495 which is above the experimental infinite wing $c_{l_{max}}$, (fig. 4(c)) indicate





that there is one leading-edge vortex, originating at the inboard sections and sweeping off the wing beyond the 60-percent-semispan station, followed by a second leading-edge vortex beginning near the 60-percent-semispan station. At higher normal-force coefficients there is also evidence of two leading-edge vortices. The possibility of more than one leading-edge vortex on the same wing panel is strongly indicated in boundary-layer studies reported in reference 16.

The pressure distributions for the finite wing at Mach number 0.70 are summarized in figure 5 (including several angles of attack not shown in figure 4). Those designated by N show no evidence of flow separation, those designated S show evidence of extensive flow separation, whereas the undesignated intermediate distributions in general show evidence of leading-edge-vortex-type flow. The heavy solid line is the boundary below which all the local normal-force coefficients are less than the maximum normal-force coefficient for the experimental yawed infinite wing. Beyond this line, of course, experimental two-dimensional loadings cannot be used to predict the loading on the finite wing. However, in some cases, the theoretical infinite-wing pressure distributions give good correlation to higher normal-force coefficients, as was shown in figure 4. The heavy dotted line in figure 5 gives the limit of good correlation (provided that theoretical infinite-wing pressure distributions are used for normal-force coefficients at which the experimental infinite-wing pressure distributions do not exist). It should be noted that the above boundaries indicated by the two heavy lines nearly coincide with the first indications of flow separation at the 40-, 60-, and 80-percent-semispan stations.

Critical Mach number range. - Correlation of the pressure distributions at a Mach number of 0.85 is shown in figure 6 for normal-force coefficients between 0.18 and 0.72. It can be seen that the critical pressure coefficient is attained at a wing normal-force coefficient of about 0.18. pressure distributions at this Mach number still show the same trends as those at Mach number 0.70. For normal-force coefficients of 0.184 and 0.339, the correlation between the infinite- and finite-span distributions at the 40-, 60-, and 80-percent-semispan stations is good. The isobars and finite-wing pressure distributions at normal-force coefficients of 0.605. 0.691. and 0.724 show evidence of one or two leading-edge vortices. The correlation at the 20- and 95-percent-semispan stations is poor at all the normal-force coefficients shown in figure 6. In terms of pressure distribution, the prime reason for the poor correlation at the 20-percentsemispan station is the presence of a hump in the pressure distribution over the rear portion of the section (not present at the lower Mach numbers). For lift coefficients low enough so that shock waves are not present over the rear part of the chord, the existance of this hump is qualitatively explained by a combination of two effects: first, the variation of the zero-lift pressure distribution with Mach number as discussed by R. T. Jones in reference 17 for sharp-edged airfoils and, second, the rearward shift in the distribution of additional lift due to the increase in induced camber with Mach number.





Since the isobars curve considerably in some areas, the value shown for the critical pressure coefficient is only approximate. At the 20-percent-semispan station for normal-force coefficients of 0.605, 0.691, and 0.724, the sweep of the isobars near the leading edge is greater than 45°; thus, the critical pressure coefficient should be more negative than shown, whereas over the rear of the chord the reverse is true. Therefore, the upper-surface pressure rises through the critical value twice.

The pressure distributions for Mach number 0.85 are summarized in figure 7 (including several angles of attack not shown in figure 6). It is seen that correlation (broken line) is never good at the 20- and 95-percent-semispan stations, while correlation is good up to the limit of the experimental two-dimensional data (solid line) at the intermediate stations.

Supercritical Mach number range. Figure 8 shows the isobars and the correlation of the pressure distributions for the extensive supercritical flow at Mach number 0.95. There is no correlation at any of the stations between the pressure distributions for the finite wing and those measured for the infinite wing. The humping of the pressure distribution at the 20-percent-semispan station has increased with Mach number and has spread outboard to approximately the 60-percent-semispan station. The close grouping of the isobars at all the normal-force coefficients shown in figure 8 indicates that a shock extends out from the juncture of the body with the wing trailing edge. The finite-wing pressure distributions shown in figure 8, together with those for several intermediate values of angles of attack, are summarized in figure 9. This summary of pressure distributions at Mach number 0.95 shows no region of good correlation in contrast to the corresponding summaries at Mach numbers 0.70 and 0.85 (figs. 5 and 7).

Limits for good correlation. - The experimental pressure distributions are summarized in figure 10 for each of the five stations on the wing at seven Mach numbers between 0.50 and 0.95 to show the variation with Mach number of the boundaries shown previously in the summary plots for Mach numbers 0.70, 0.85, and 0.95. It is of interest to note in figure 10 that the limit of good prediction, the yawed infinite wing $\,c_{n_{\max}}$, and the first indications of flow separation nearly coincide at the 40-, 60-, and 80-percent-semispan stations. That is, the swept-wing pressure distributions for normal-force coefficients below the maximum for the experimental yawed infinite wing are in good agreement with the two-dimensional distributions except near the root and tips. In general, above this maximum the pressure distributions show evidence of leading-edge vortices. Since the leading-edge vortex is small in extent at the inboard stations, the limit for good correlation (with the theoretical pressure distributions) at the 20-percent-semispan station extends well above the maximum normalforce coefficient for the experimental yawed infinite wing at Mach numbers below 0.80. However, the root and tip effects spread rapidly with





increasing Mach number; hence, the limits for good correlation at the 20and 95-percent-semispan stations occur at lower Mach numbers than at the intermediate stations.

At the higher subsonic Mach numbers, a shock wave originating at the juncture of the wing trailing edge and the body spreads over most of the wing, thus precluding further use of two-dimensional-airfoil section data. Since this shock wave will be present until the trailing edge becomes supersonic (this occurs at a Mach number of 1.30 for the configuration of the present report), it is expected that its initial appearance marks the Mach number limit at which two-dimensional data can be expected to give good correlation.

Correlation of Magnitudes of Section Loads

The magnitudes of the section loads for the swept wing as given by the experimental section normal-force curves obtained from integrated pressure distributions are shown by the solid line in figure 11. The dashed curves are the section lift curves obtained using experimental two-dimensional lift curves and the calculated section lift-curve slopes in the manner described in the Method of Analysis section. The peaks of the dashed lift curves do not match those of the experimental normal-force curves, but the calculated and experimental slopes at zero lift match quite well for Mach numbers below 0.85. For a Mach number of 0.85, the calculated slopes underestimate the measured slopes at zero lift by an amount which is approximately the same for all stations. With increasing Mach number, this difference between calculated and measured slopes becomes greater, but at a given Mach number it remains nearly constant across the span. This means that in terms of wing-body lift coefficient the magnitude of the section loads can be predicted quite well, as will be seen again in the plots of span load distribution. However, the prediction of wing-body lift-curve slope will be poor at the higher Mach numbers.

The maximum lift coefficients of the two-dimensional data are of value in determining the maximum section normal-force coefficients near the tip as well as the limiting normal-force coefficient for good correlation of chordwise pressure distributions. This was shown previously in the present report and in reference 2. The considerable increase in maximum normal-force coefficient toward the wing root is attributed mainly to the lateral flow in the boundary layer both inside and outside of the leading-edge vortex which acts to remove the low-energy air from the inboard wing sections. The influence of this lateral flow decreases from root to tip.

³The measured curves in figure 11 are normal-force curves rather than lift curves. For the angles of attack involved, it is believed that the difference between normal force and lift is insignificant.





In figure 11 the experimental swept-wing section centers of pressure are also compared with the experimental yawed-infinite-wing centers of pressure.⁴ The magnitude of the induced camber effect near the root and tips is indicated by the differences shown in the center-of-pressure curves.

In obtaining the span loading coefficients, the method of reference ll was used to get the coefficients for the wing alone. The effects of the presence of the body and of elastic deformation on the span loading for the wing were determined by the methods described in Appendixes A and B and are illustrated in figures 12 and 13. The resultant span-loading coefficients are seen in figure 14 to be in good agreement with the experimental results until the loading coefficients at the outer sections begin to diminish with increasing angle of attack. This relative loss in loading at the outer sections occurs at a wing-body lift coefficient slightly greater than the yawed-infinite-wing maximum lift coefficient. It is accompanied by an inboard shift of the lateral center of load. Thus, for this wing at high lift coefficients, theory would underestimate the inboard section loads and overestimate the root bending moment.

Wing-Body Characteristics

The lift, pitching-moment, and drag characteristics for the wing-body model as measured by force tests are shown in figure 15. For all the Mach numbers tested, the lift curves rise to values well above the yawed-infinite-wing maximum lift coefficient of approximately 0.38. The section normal-force curves of figure 11 indicate that the maximum normal-force coefficient for the 95-percent-semispan station is only slightly above that for the yawed infinite wing. The normal-force curves for the inboard sections rise to higher maximums, and have slopes which increase with increasing angle of attack. The increase in slope tends to compensate for the relative loss in lift at the outboard sections, so that the wing-body lift curves of figure 15(a) remain nearly linear to lift coefficients considerably above the maximum for the yawed infinite wing. The bending over of the wing-body lift curves, where shown, is gradual, as would be expected from the slow rate at which the stall progresses inboard with increasing angle of attack.

Calculated lift-curve slopes for the wing-body combination are shown as dashed lines in figure 15(a), and the variation with Mach number of the calculated lift-curve slopes is compared with the experimental values in figure 16. The method of reference 11 was employed to calculate the

⁴These infinite-wing center-of-pressure curves were obtained by adjusting the lift-coefficient scales of these data, using the expression given in the Method of Analysis section.



lift-curve slope for the wing alone. The methods described in Appendixes A and B were utilized to include the effects of wing-body interference and elastic deformation of the wing. For Mach numbers below 0.80, these calculations give a fairly good, although low, estimate of the lift-curve slope. For Mach numbers above 0.85, however, the calculations underestimate the lift-curve slope by an increasingly large amount. This was indicated previously in figure 11, where at any one of the higher Mach numbers the lift-curve slopes for all the sections were underestimated by about the same percentage.

The wing-body pitching-moment curves of figure 15(a), in general, are linear up to the yawed-infinite-wing maximum lift coefficient. Above this lift coefficient, the pitching-moment curves for the three lowest Mach numbers show unstable breaks even though the lift curves are linear to higher lift coefficients. This results because both the increase in normal-force-curve slope with angle of attack at the inboard sections and the approach to the maximum section normal-force coefficient at the outboard sections tend to produce more positive pitching moments, rather than to compensate for each other as in the lift case.

For Mach numbers of 0.85 and over, the unstable break in the pitching-moment curves of figure 15(a) is delayed to a higher value of lift coefficient than for the lower Mach numbers. This behavior may be explained by referring back to figure 11, where the normal-force curves for the 80-percent-semispan station reach higher maximum values for Mach numbers of 0.85 and over than for Mach numbers below 0.85. The abrupt increase in the slopes of the normal-force curves near their maximums for the 80-and 90-percent-semispan stations at the three highest Mach numbers tends to produce the negative shifts seen in the pitching-moment curves.

The measured wing-body drag characteristics are shown by the solid line in figure 15(b). A lower bound for the drag, given by the sum of the measured drag at zero lift and the calculated induced drag for an elliptical span load distribution, is shown by the short dashed line. The long dashed line shows the drag expected in the absence of leading-edge suction (actually in the absence of any chord force). Below the yawed-infinite-wing maximum lift coefficient, about 60 percent of the possible leading-edge suction is realized. Above this lift coefficient, the drag coefficient increases rapidly as expected since this is approximately the lift coefficient at which the first indications of flow separation appear.

CONCLUSIONS

From the foregoing comparisons of the experimental chordwise and spanwise load distributions for the 45° sweptback wing model with those predicted from two-dimensional data and span-loading theory, the following conclusions may be drawn:





- 1. Airfoil section data are in reasonable agreement with measured chordwise load distributions for lift coefficients below a limiting value approximately equal to the maximum lift coefficient for the yawed infinite-aspect-ratio wing and for Mach numbers at which shock waves from the wing-body juncture do not greatly influence the flow. For the configuration of the present report, these shock waves preclude the use of two-dimensional data for Mach numbers greater than 0.85.
- 2. End effects limit to some extent the applicability of airfoil section data for sections in the immediate vicinity of the root and tips.
- 3. For wing lift coefficients above the maximum lift coefficient for the yawed infinite-aspect-ratio wing, a lateral flow in the boundary layer occurs, which relieves the tendency for the flow to separate and greatly increases the lifting capacity of the inboard sections.
- 4. The distribution of loading along the span for the range of Mach numbers investigated may be predicted with good accuracy for lift coefficients not exceeding the maximum lift coefficient for the yawed infinite-aspect-ratio wing.

Ames Aeronautical Laboratory
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
Moffett Field, Calif., Mar. 8, 1955





APPENDIX A

CALCULATION OF EFFECT OF WING-BODY INTERFERENCE

ON THE SPAN LOAD DISTRIBUTION

The effect of the interference between the wing and body on the span load distribution may be calculated to a first approximation by treating independently the effect of the body on the wing loading by the method of reference 18, and the effect of the wing-body combination on the loading over the center section of the wing by the method of Lennertz (ref. 19).

The body is considered to be replaced by an infinitely long cylinder having a radius equal to the average body radius at the wing-body juncture. Increments of loading due to the upwash induced by the body along the wing span are calculated by a modified Falkner method (see ref. 18). Values for these increments, which are additive to the loading coefficients for the wing alone, are shown in figure 12 where the loading increment is represented by the term $(\Delta c_{l\alpha}c)/(c_{av})$. The corresponding increment in wing lift-curve slope $(\Delta C_{l\alpha})$ is 0.0043 (from mechanical integration of fig. 12).

In calculating the loading over the portion of the wing covered by the body by the method of Lennertz, a uniform distribution of lift across the span is assumed. The ratio of the lift coefficients for the sections within the body \mathbf{c}_{lb} to that for the uniformly loaded sections \mathbf{c}_{lu} is given (for the case of coplanar wing and body axes) by the expression

$$\frac{c_{lb}}{c_{lu}} = 1 - \frac{1}{\pi} \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{4(1 - \sigma^2)\sqrt{\sigma^2 - \eta^2}}{1 + \sigma^4 - 2\sigma^2 - 4(\sigma^2 - \eta^2)} \right], \quad -\sigma \le \eta \le \sigma \quad (A1)$$

where the symbol σ represents the ratio of the average body radius to the wing semispan. For the present model σ is approximately equal to 0.081, and the ratio of lift coefficient at the wing center section $(\eta = 0)$ becomes

$$\frac{c_{l_b}}{c_{l_a}} = 0.900 \tag{A2}$$





The lift-curve slope of the wing corrected for interference effects is related to that for the wing alone by the relation

$$\frac{\left(c_{L_{\alpha}}\right)_{W+L}}{\left[\left(c_{L_{\alpha}}\right)_{W} + 0.00^{l_{1}3}\right]} = 1 - \sigma^{2}$$

$$= 0.993 \tag{A3}$$

where subscripts W and W+I designate, respectively, values for the wing alone and the wing-plus-interference effects. The right side of the above expression was obtained by integration of equation (Al) over the region of the wing enclosed in the body and the assumption of a uniform load over the remainder of the span. The value 0.0043 appearing in the denominator on the left side of the above expression is the increment of lift-curve slope due to the effect of the upwash of the body on the wing.

The span load distribution corrected for interference effects may then be written in terms of the corresponding quantities for the wing alone as follows:

$$\left(\frac{\mathbf{c}_{l^{\mathbf{c}}}}{\mathbf{c}_{L^{\mathbf{c}}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{v}}}\right)_{W+\mathbf{I}} = \frac{\left(\mathbf{c}_{L_{\mathbf{c}}}\right)_{W}}{\left(\mathbf{c}_{L_{\mathbf{c}}}\right)_{W+\mathbf{I}}} \left(\frac{\mathbf{c}_{l^{\mathbf{c}}}}{\mathbf{c}_{L^{\mathbf{c}}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{v}}}\right)_{W} + \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta \mathbf{c}_{l_{\mathbf{c}}}\mathbf{c}}{\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{a}\mathbf{v}}}\right)}{\left(\mathbf{c}_{L_{\mathbf{c}}}\right)_{W+\mathbf{I}}} \quad \text{for } \eta \neq 0 \quad (A4)$$

$$\left(\frac{c_{\ell}c_{L}c_{av}}{c_{L}c_{av}}\right)_{W+L} = 0.900 \frac{\left(c_{L}c_{L}\right)_{W}}{\left(c_{L}c_{L}\right)_{W+L}} \left(\frac{c_{\ell}c_{v}}{c_{L}c_{av}}\right)_{W} + \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta c_{\ell}c_{v}}{c_{av}}\right)}{\left(c_{L}c_{v}\right)_{W+L}} \quad \text{for } \eta = 0 \quad (A5)$$

For purposes of this analysis, the loading carried by the fuselage fore and aft of the wing-root region has been ignored.





APPENDIX B

CALCULATION OF EFFECT OF ELASTIC DEFORMATION ON

THE SPAN LOAD DISTRIBUTION

It is assumed that the wing is deformed by bending only (the torsional stiffness of the wing being relatively large), and that the ratio of bending moment to moment of inertia of any wing section is nearly constant across the span. The deflection curve is then parabolic and the twist varies linearly across the span (see ref. 20).

As shown in reference 20, the change in angle of attack of any streamwise section due to the wing loading is given by

$$\epsilon = \frac{-M^{\dagger}y}{EI} \tan \Lambda_{f}$$
 (B1)

where

ε change in local angle of attack due to aeroelasticity

M' bending moment at any point on the flexural axis

I moment of inertia of any section normal to the flexural axis

E modulus of elasticity of wing material

 $\Lambda_{ extsf{f}}$ sweep angle of flexural axis

y spanwise distance perpendicular to wing root section

The term $\frac{M^{\bullet}}{ET}$ (assumed to be a constant), when calculated for the root section, gives

$$\frac{M^{\dagger}}{EI} = \frac{M_{r}^{\dagger}}{EI_{r}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \text{ qSC}_{L} \bar{y}}{EI_{r} \cos \Lambda_{f}}$$
 (B2)

where

Mr * bending moment at root section

Ir moment of inertia of root section





- q dynamic pressure
- S wing area
- y perpendicular distance from wing root section to spanwise center of loading

Substituting equation (B2) in (BL) and replacing $\frac{y}{s}$ and $\frac{\bar{y}}{s}$ by η and $\bar{\eta}$ gives

$$\epsilon = \frac{-q \frac{S}{2} C_{L} \overline{\eta} s^{2} tan \Lambda_{f}}{EI_{r} cos \Lambda_{f}} \eta$$
 (B3)

For the wing of the present investigation

$$S = 2.02 \text{ ft}^2$$

 $s = 1.667 \text{ ft}$
 $EI_r = 25,100 \text{ lb-ft}^2 \text{ (from static load tests)}$
 $\bar{\eta} = 0.462 \text{ (from ref. II)}$
 $\tan \Lambda_f = 0.9657$
 $\cos \Lambda_f = 0.7193$

Thus equation (B3) becomes

$$\frac{\epsilon}{Gr} = -\frac{3.96}{1.000} \, q\eta \qquad \text{(deg)} \tag{B4}$$

where q is in pounds per square foot.

The effect of bending on the span load distribution of the wing (corrected for interference effects, Appendix A) may be determined by considering the change in loading due to elastic twist as a basic-type loading (ref.11) to be superimposed on the additional loading for the rigid wing. Thus,

$$\left(\frac{\mathbf{c}_{l}\mathbf{c}}{\mathbf{c}_{L}\mathbf{c}_{av}}\right)_{E} = \left(\frac{\mathbf{c}_{l}\mathbf{c}}{\mathbf{c}_{L}\mathbf{c}_{av}}\right)_{R} + \left(\frac{\mathbf{c}_{l}\mathbf{c}_{b}}{\mathbf{c}_{t}\mathbf{c}_{av}}\right)\frac{\mathbf{c}_{t}}{\mathbf{c}_{L}} \tag{B5}$$

where $(c_{lb}c)/(\epsilon_t c_{av})$ represents the basic load distribution per unit twist, and ϵ_t the twist of tip section $(\eta = 1)$ mean line relative to wing root.





Subscripts E and R refer to the elastic and rigid wing values, respectively. Substitution for $\varepsilon_{\rm t}/c_{\rm L}$ from equation (B4) allows equation (B5) to be written

$$\left(\frac{c_{l}c}{C_{L}c_{av}}\right)_{E} = \left(\frac{c_{l}c}{C_{L}c_{av}}\right)_{R} \left[1 - \frac{3.96}{1000} q \frac{\left(\frac{c_{l}c}{c_{t}c_{av}}\right)}{\left(\frac{c_{l}c}{C_{L}c_{av}}\right)_{R}}\right]$$
(B6)

The terms $(c_{lb}c)/(\epsilon_t c_{av})$ and $[(c_lc)/(c_L c_{av})]_R$ may be obtained from reference 11 for the particular wing plan form and assumed twist distribution (wing-body interference effects neglected). Values of these parameters for the present model are listed in the following table:

η	$\left(\frac{c_1c}{c_Lc_{av}}\right)_R$	$\left(\frac{c_{lb}c}{\epsilon_{t}c_{av}}\right)$	$\left[1 - \frac{3.96}{1000} q \frac{\left(\frac{c_{lb}c}{\epsilon_{t}c_{av}}\right)}{\left(\frac{c_{lc}c}{C_{L}c_{av}}\right)_{R}}\right]$
0 1 2 4 6 8 95 1.0	1.045	-0.0168	1 + 0.0637 (q/1000)
	1.062	0155	1 + .0578 (q/1000)
	1.100	0123	1 + .0443 (q/1000)
	1.133	0035	1 + .0122 (q/1000)
	1.090	.0060	10218 (q/1000)
	.925	.0129	10552 (q/1000)
	.540	.0115	10843 (q/1000)

The effect of elastic deformation on the ratio of wing-section angle of attack to body angle of attack at various Mach numbers and on the span load distribution at a Mach number of 0.95 is shown in figure 13.

The over-all reduction in lift-curve slope due to bending may be calculated in terms of the lift-curve slope of the rigid wing, and the change in angle of attack of the root section due to twist. Thus,

$$\left(\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{L}}\right)_{\mathbf{R}} = \left(\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{C}}}\right)_{\mathbf{R}} (\alpha - \Delta\alpha)$$





or

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_{L_{CL}} \end{pmatrix}_{R} = \begin{pmatrix} C_{L_{CL}} \end{pmatrix}_{R} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$$
(B7)

where

 α angle of attack of root-section mean line for elastic wing corresponding to $\left(\text{C}_{L}\right)_{_{\text{T}}}$

 $\Delta\alpha$ zero-lift angle of attack of the root-section mean line for the twist distribution corresponding to $\left({\rm C_L}\right)_{\rm E}$

The term Δx is determined by the method of reference 11 in terms of root-section angle of attack per unit of twist corresponding to the basic-type loading; that is,

$$\Delta \alpha = -\alpha_{r_0} \epsilon_t$$

where α_{r_0} is the angle of attack of the root-section mean line per unit of twist and ϵ_t is obtained from equation (B¹4). Hence,

$$\Delta \alpha = \alpha_{r_0} \frac{3.96}{1000} q \left(C_{L_{cc}} \right)_R (\alpha - \Delta \alpha)$$

or

$$\frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha_{r_0} \frac{3.96}{1000} q \left(c_{L_{\alpha}}\right)_{R}}{1 + \alpha_{r_0} \frac{3.96}{1000} q \left(c_{L_{\alpha}}\right)_{R}}$$

Substitution of this equation in equation (B7) gives

$$\left(C_{\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{C}}}\right)_{\mathbf{E}} = \frac{\left(C_{\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{C}}}\right)_{\mathbf{R}}}{1 + \alpha_{\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{O}}} \frac{3.96}{1000} \, \mathbf{q} \left(C_{\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{C}}}\right)_{\mathbf{R}}}$$

where for the 45° swept wing $\alpha_{r_{\circ}} = 0.385$ degree per degree (ref. 11).

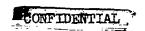




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TABLE I.- INDEX OF TABULATED PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS

Table no.	М	α range
VIII VIII VIII	0.50 .70 .75 .80 .85 .90	-1.18° to 19.82° -1.22° to 15.16° -1.24° to 13.15° -1.13° to 9.98° -1.25° to 10.09° -1.30° to 9.15° -1.27° to 9.19°



TABLE II.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS AT SIX SPANWISE STATIONS; M = 0.50 (a) α = -1.18° to 9.46°

7.33 8.40 9.4 0.12 0.114 1.6 1.1 1.13 1.7 1.1 0.9 1.13 1.7 0.06 1.0 1.1 0.04 0.99 0.0 0.3 0.07 0.0 0.3 0.07 0.0 0.3 0.07 0.0 0.3 0.07 0.0 0.3 0.07 0.0 0.3 0.07 0.0 0.3 0.07 0.0 0.3 0.07 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
0.12 0.14 0.1 .13 .17 .16 .1 .13 .17 .1 .19 .16 .1 .09 .13 .2 .07 .12 .1 .06 .10 .1 .04 .09 .0 .03 .07 .0 .03 .07 .0 .03 .07 .0 .03 .07 .0 .04 .09 .3 .05 .41 .4 .25 .30 .3 .15 .19 .2 .09 .13 .1
.12 .16 .13 .1 .10 .05 .00 .03 .07 .00 .03 .07 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00
.03 .08 .0 .03 .07 .0 .03 .07 .0 .03 .07 .0 .01 .03 .0 .02 .03 .0 .03 .0 .04 .0 .05 .00 .0
.03 .08 .0 .03 .07 .0 .03 .07 .0 .03 .07 .0 .01 .03 .0 .02 .03 .0 .03 .0 .04 .0 .05 .00 .0
.03 .07 .0 .03 .07 .0 .03 .07 .0 .03 .0 .03 .0 .03 .0 .04 .0 .02 .05 .0 .02 .05 .0
.01 .03 .0 .82 .84 .k .96 .41 .k .95 .30 .3 .15 .19 .2 .09 .13 .1 .01 .06 .0 .02 .05 .0
.12 .14 .4 .25 .30 .3 .15 .19 .10 .06 .0 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00
.25 .30 .3 .15 .19 .2 .09 .13 .1 .01 .06 .0 0 .04 .0 .02 .05 .0
.25 .30 .3 .15 .19 .2 .09 .13 .1 .01 .06 .0 0 .04 .0 .02 .05 .0
.09 .13 .1 .01 .06 .0 0 .04 .0 .02 .05 .0
0 .04 .0 .02 .05 .0 .01 .03 .0
.01 .03 .0
.42 .45 .4 .34 .38 .4
.34 .38 .4 .25 .29 .3 .14 .18 .2 .07 .12 .1
.07 .12 .1 .03 .07 .0
.02 .04 .0
.02 .04 .0
.16 .18 .14 .38 .10 .14 .27 .30 .3 .16 .19 .2
.27 .30 .3 .16 .19 .2 .09 .12 .1
.03 .05 .0
.03 .04 .0 .04 .0
.04 .03 .0
.42 .43 .4 .31 .33 .3
.24 .27 .2 .15 .18 .19
.06 .06 .00
.03 .04 .04 .02 .03 .03
-04 -020
.23 .26 .2 .09 .12 .14
.02 .0401 020103
010303 010109
.0200



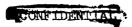


TABLE II.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS AT SIX SPANWISE STATIONS; M = 0.50 (b) α = 10.50 to 19.82

	Per-						urface		`.			Lower surface									
η	cent	10.50	11.56	12.59	Angl.	of a		16.78	17.79	18.80	19.82	10.50	11.56	12.59	Ancle 13.62	of at	tack,	deg 16.78	17.79	18.80	19.82
0	5.58 26.6 37.2 47.7 58.2 68.8 79.3 100.2 110.9 121.3 147.8 178.0	-0.09 26 27 26 23 17 08 04	-0.12 31 32 31 26 26 18	-0.13 34 33 31 27 19 10 05	-0.14 -36 -36 -33 -30 -21 -13 -06 -03	-0.18 37 38 37 32 23 14 07	-0.19 40 39 36 33 25 08 04	্য পুরুদ্ধার প্র প্র প্র প্র প্র প্র প্র প্র প্র প্	-0.21 -32 -36 -36 -36 -36 -36	-0.82 43 42 39 37 89 11 04	व के के के ले ने ले	0.16 88 84 176 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 11	0.1920 24 21 21 21 2	0.22 .25 .26 .24 .22 .19 .16 .14 .12 .11	o	្នំ មិន្ត មិន ខ្លួន ខណ្ឌ ខណ្ឌ ខណ្ឌ ខណ្ឌ ខណ្ឌ ខណ្ឌ ខណ្ឌ ខណ្ឌ	0.26 .31 .33 .33 .39 .27 .14 .14	0.27 .32 .33 .32 .26 .26 .20 .17 .13	0.38 .36 .38 .37 .33 .31 .27 .23 .17 .15	0.34 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.38	0.37 .42 .43 .42 .38 .31 .31 .28 .24 .20 .17
0.20	0 1 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5	-1.06 -2.43 -1.48 -1.07 76 76 32 32 22 05	-1.30 -2.12 -2.18 -1.84 -1.37 -1.08 42 30 21 03	-1.46 -2.55 -2.180 -1.180 -1.538 -2.168 -1.68	1.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	7444989 - 88888 4 - 5	1.98 2.4.1.20 2.4.1.2		1.06 5.58 5.58 5.56 7.98 7.19 1.19	7-1-1-1-1-1-1-8-3-8-3-8-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	1111111 1111	18.46 MM 21.20.886.0	\$ \$ \$ 5 H H H 5 8 5 F	.49 .51 .39 .24 .14 .19 .09 .08	8334.44.434.85	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	* \$ 5.5.5 % , \$ 5.4.7 5	. 19 . 53 . 34 . 36 . 38 . 13 . 14 . 15 . 17 . 07	. 48 . 53 . 45 . 45 . 49 . 45 . 40 . 41 . 41 . 42 . 43 . 43 . 44 . 45 . 45 . 45 . 45 . 45 . 45 . 45		.49 .61 .57 .49 .41 .27 .22 .17 .11
0.40	883885888 99	-1.23 -1.26 -1.03 -99 -1.03 -1.18 14 10 08	-1.81 -1.17 -1.13 -1.14 -1.14 -1.83 -18 99 09	-1.12 -1.07 -1.07 -1.08 -1.08 -1.22 -1.17 66 15 04	-1.06 -1.02 -1.03 -1.03 -1.03 -1.14 -1.18 91 38 08	1.888 N.5	8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	88888 8888 88888 88888	24% 24% 24% 24% 25% 25% 25%	38483 5848 5848		8998 668	3285 LEBBSF	29 4 9 8 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	388 H HWKE	55145 33448 199 68 79 79 79	\$\$\$£! 848454	.53 .54 .88 .89 .29 .23 .00 .03	.53 .54 .39 .29 .21 .08 .03	្តិទីទីក្តុង ដូច្នេះ ពិទីទីក្តុង ដូច្នេះ	.52 .56 .51 .40 .32 .24
0.60	0 1 2 5 9 8 9 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	335 E SE S	898888888	G 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	- 57 - 53 - 59 - 59 - 59 - 59 - 63 - 68 - 68	585858888888888888888888888888888888888	38.8884X888.88	89 8988888	88.888888888888	4333884886.68	88.842568 88.84288	35 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5	9.99.88 80.458	.12 .46 .37 .26 .17 .06 .03 .01	. 18 . 38 . 38 . 38 . 38 . 38 . 38 . 38 . 3	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	8	53 54 33 25 68 64 -08	.54 .53 .34 .35 .85 .85 .80	.33 .46 .34 .26 .09 .04	.52 .54 .46 .35 .26 .10 .04 01
0,80	୦-4 ବ ଥିଛି ନିନ୍ଦ୍ର ନିଷ୍ଟର ନିଷ୍ଟର	865 55 149 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	36434 -34-36 -37-388 -37	- 35 - 35 - 37 - 38 - 38 - 38 - 38 - 38	333 -33 -33 -36 -38 -37 -37 -37	333 333 333 333 333 335 335 335 335 335	- 37 - 39 - 39 - 39 - 38 - 37 - 38	នុន្តភា នេះ គ្រង់នគ្គន	838 8 85585	955 8 358 8 58 8 58 8 58 8 58 8 58 8 58 8	284 8 58566 6 585665	.43 .33 .27 .18 .11 .05 .03 .01	44 34 88 91 1 6 8 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	958885 5 1 E	.45 .36 .31 .12 .66 .63 03	.47 .37 .32 .24 .06 .02 03	.48 .40 .34 .24 .06 .04 01	\$ 255.00 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	50 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	.38 .89 .80 .90 .90	.52 .46 .40 .33 .23 .15 .08 .03
0.95	053888888888888888888888888888888888888	45 63 59 48 33 18 15 13	- 26 - 43 - 43 - 43 - 23 - 23 - 18 - 17	166600000000000000000000000000000000000	ា ខានានានានានានានានានានានានានានានានានានា	ង	25 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	- 21 - 21 - 21 - 21 - 21 - 21 - 22 - 23 - 24	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	**************************************	- 37 - 33 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30	.26 .13 .04 .01 .01 .03 .03	27		- 27 - 13 - 05 03 08 08 08	.28 .14 .04 03 07 06 10	33 18 08 0 06 07 08	.30 .15 .06 .01 .08 .09	.34 .20 .10 .02 .06 .07	.35 .20 .11 .03 .07 .07	.36 .22 .12 .04 05 07 09





TABLE III.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS AT SIX SPANWISE STATIONS; M = 0.70 (a) α = -1.22° to 9.84°

	Per-			_	t	ipper :	urface	•							I	OTET 8	urface	•			
η	cent	-1.22	1.00	2.17	Angle 3-26	of at	tack,	deg 6.57	7-65	8.72	9.84	-1.82	1.00	2-17	Angle 3.26	of at	5.16	deg 6.57	7.69	8.72	9.84
C	5.58 26.6 37.2 47.7 58.2 68.8 79.3 100.2 110.9 121.3 147.8 178.0	6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		0 1 5 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	-0.6 09 13 15 15 15 16 08	-0.23	ទ កុម្ពស្តម្ភា កុ ខេម	र् निश्च क्षक्ष म् इत् अ	6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	-0.07 27 30 33 31 30 20 11 05	- 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8	0.03 03 04 11 05 11 05 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	\$ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	ංද යිසි රේක්ෂ කිදුවද දිනිසි . සි	୍ ୍ । । । । । । । । । । । । । । । । । ।	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	0.99.1.99.5.06.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.	ង ដូចនេះ ខេត្ត ខេត្ត ខេត្ត	ង មនុស្សមនុស្ស ន	19999449888818	0.17 .20 .22 .19 .17 .15 .13 .11 .09 .08
0.20	กร กานการสารสารสารสาร	भ्रम् १५ न् न् न् न् म् इस्ट	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	នទាក់ទំពង់ ២ ២ ខេត	क्ष्रम् कृष्य । स्वर्थन् इ इ	भुष्य स्कृत स्थ्यम् इ	ଷ୍ଟ୍ରୟୁ 'ଅଅଷ୍ଟ୍ରମ ୦ ମୁନ୍ । । । । । ।	38885 288978 177	### ##################################	25 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	# P & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	#8787 77988	5 689 745 5	1,48,888,148,888	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	' ೫೪೫೩೪ ೧೯೮೪	୍ଞ୍ଜିଷ୍ଟ୍ର	अन्द्रीत । ध्रुध्हर		338N4 88646	.48 .47 .36 .18 .19 .19 .66 .66 .66 .66
0.40	88288588685 685	នុងខ្នង់ 🗜 និងន្គិស	-10 -19 -17 -16 -18 -15 -11 -15 -16 -15 -17 -17 -17 -17 -17 -17 -17 -17 -17 -17	ទ ន្តាម 🙀 នៃសសម	GP 85 8 88 988	有可以传承 	**************************************	\$ N 8 8 5 1 N 1 7 7 7 5 5	89599 9 9 9 9 9 9 8	556666 -1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	44444444444	्र अध्याप्त क्षेत्र व	989444	8888 588	និងគំនំ នៃគំនំដំល់	និង ខ្មាន ខ្មាន	និទីខ្ទុំ នៃ នេះ	9888 98484	\$\$\$\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	9899 988 988 988 988 988 988 988 988 98	504 354 110 58 55
0.60	885885886 64	\$ 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	.47 18 16 16 17 16 17 10 10	9 B H H W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W	98 E88888888	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	និន ដ្ឋាទម្លង់ទំនាំ	86888855574	851858P895588	848568888 8485688888	୧୪୭୫ସ୍ଟେଟ୍ଟେଞ୍ଚ 'ବ୍ୟ	ម្មាននៃង ដូចនេះ ខ	8 8 8 4 1 1 1 1 8 8	अन्हर्ध हर्द ह	9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9	8 6 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	នៃនៃខេត្ត	99.55 99.55	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	8,898, 4,688	54.73 54.77 88.50 54.77
0.80	8 12 90 30 40 50 60 70 80 90	.37 .03 02 08 11 10 07 03 .04	.52 18 17 16 15 10 0 .03	.39 41 31 22 16 10 10 03 06	30 0 5 34 34 35 5 34 34 35 5 36 34 35 5 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 3	১৬৬১ ১৬৬১ ১৬৬১ ১৮৯৮ ১৮৯৮ ১৮৯৮ ১৮৯৮ ১৮৯৮	-36 -134 -73 -43 -29 -14 -05	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	- 995 - 995 - 190 - 195 - 195	- 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50	\$68 a a 888 88 33	26 20 20 19 19 11 14	9 585	1,48848888	23 14 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	.30 .20 .14 .06 .02 02 00	\$ 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	388 81 1 6 6 8 H	.41 .30 .24 .16 .09 .04	9 1 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	41 32 65 7 99 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89
0.95	0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90	នុង ខ្មុំ ខ្ពុំ ខ្មុំ ខ្ពុំ ខ្មុំ ខ្ពុំ ខ	. 9 - 21 - 15 - 13 - 11 - 10 - 06 - 05 - 09	397 228 - 198 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	ន្តម្ភុម្ភាម្មាន នេះមានក្នុងក្នុងមន្ត្	98888888	a 8 8 4 8 4 7 7 5 8	P 8 8 9 1 8 8 8 1 8 8 8	395588852938	1268853 334 T 1188	######################################	20173 113 105 108 108	នទំនំនំ ដក់ដ	.02 10 11 04 05 05	8888	3898 8888	18 68 6 6 8 6	ଅଟେଜ ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ	28 2 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8888 988	.24 .08 07 07 09 06





TABLE III.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS AT SIX SPANWISE STATIONS; M = 0.70 (b) α = 10.91° to 15.16°

<u> </u>	Per-		Upy	er sur	face				er sur		
n i	cent chord	10.91	11.96	of att	0k, di 14.08	15.16	10.91	11.96	13.02	14.08	15.16
o	5.58 26.6 37.2 47.7 58.2 68.8 79.3 100.9 121.3 147.8 178.0	-0.09 -36 -37 -40 -37 -34 -23 -12 -05 -03	-0.10 39 42 43 39 35 24 13 07	42 44 41 38 27 15	-0.11 -43 -45 -45 -43 -30 -15 -30 -15 -30	-0.12 46 47 48 45 42 30	្នំ នៃដ្ឋមន្ត្រី នៃ នេះ	4 % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	0 3 3 8 4 3 3 6 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	.11	.32 .28 .26
0.20	0 12.5 10 0 30 0 50 78 9	5.63 5.66 5.66 5.66 5.66 5.66 5.66 5.66	685507477 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	-1.86 -1.86 -1.86 -332 -332	81 -1.75 -1.78 -1.88 -1.89 55 -1.99	-1.88	1.1.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	.42 .32 .24	.53 .54 .36 .27	53 56 47 89 17 14 19 66	54.88.49.89.16.14.10.57
0.40	0 125 125 10 20 30 45 50 780 90	1.06 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 0	-1.01 -1.05	25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2	- 92 - 89 - 90 - 90 - 91 - 94 - 95 - 83 - 83 - 83 - 83 - 83 - 83 - 83 - 83	5188 88 89 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 9	88895 4 4 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	بار. وبا	। इंड्यूअब्स् न् न्ड्ड्ड्	**************************************	53 53 46 36 48 18 11 88 68
0.60	0 1.55 2.5 50 20 30 50 60 60 80 90	8488848848 85	588888335488 868	**************************************	5,95,995,835,58	54548455558 668 	96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 9		3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50	888 688	.53 .50 .41 .29 .20
0.80	048999999999	क्ष्या ॥ । ॥ । । । ।			3. 3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.	35 36	.43 .33 .27 .18 .11 .04 .05	क्रिक्स सम्बद्ध	ដ់ ! និនិន្តដ្ឋានិនិទី	######################################	.46 .39 .32 .24 .15 .07 .02
0.95	0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90	464492439543	36 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	39.522.525 - 32.525 -	1893999997 199999997 19999999	ସଞ୍ଚ ଶନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶନ୍ଦ୍ର ବ୍ୟବ	06 06 06	8888, 988.8	89788 88929	29 14 04 05 09 12 12 13	.29 .14 .03 .04 09 10 11





Table IV.- pressure coefficients at SIX spanwise stations; M = 0.75 (a) α = -1.240 to 8.810

	Per-	-			(lpper (urfac	•	_					1	ONET I	urfac	•		
n	cent	-1.24	1.00	2.20	Angle 3.31	of a		đeg 6.60	7.69	8.81	-1.24	1.00	2.20	Angle 3.31	of at	5.50	deg 6.60	7.69	8.81
o	5.58 26.6 37.2 47.7 88.8 79.3 100.9 111.3 117.8 178.0	0.02 03 07 08 09 07	0 06 07 11 12 13 11 05 04 03	-0.02 09 12 15 16 17 04 03	-0.03 -12 -15 -19 -19 -19 -19 -15 -08 -05 -04	-0.03 14 17 21 21 21 21 06 04 03	-17 -20 -23 -23 -23 -22 -37 -08 -03 -02	-0.64 -286 -287 -287 -287 -297 -296 -03	-0.04 -23 -21 -30 -30 -30 -05 -05	-0.05 -28 -32 -36 -34 -32 -21 -11 -05 -01		0.01 - 02 - 03 - 05 - 05 - 05 - 05 - 05 - 05 - 05	0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	र् दंद्व ४ ४ ४ ४ ६ ६ ६ ६ ४ ४	0.05	6.89.38.55.54.58.55.54.58.55.54.58.55.55.58.55.58.58.55.58.58.58.58.58.	0.40 .07 .05 .04 .03 .03	0.13 .16 .17 .15 .12 .18 .06 .05 .05	0.15 .18 .19 .19 .19 .11 .11 .11 .08 .07
0.20	0 H W 5 H 8 S 4 S 8 P 8 S	৯৯৯ ৪৭৯ ২৯৭৪ ১	- 13 - 15 - 16 - 19 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20	885 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	প্রক্রেন্ড লন্মন্ত্র	987498 5588998	5.5.5.4.5.88.5.5.8 4.4.4.4.4.4.8	95538558 4885298	8688988 1111 1115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115	- 30 -1.62 -1.64 -1.13 66 43 34 23 14 03	ម្ចាប់ មាន នៃ មាន	.03 03 07 13 14 16 12	14 07 07 08 05 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	୍ଷ୍ୟୁଟ୍ଟ୍ ଅନ୍ତ୍ରମ୍ପ	29 20 12 53 -01 -03 -03 -03 -03	**************************************	33 33 33 43 60 60 60 60 60	.43 .36 .26 .16 .10 .02	.47 .42 .32 .21 .15 .06 .03 .04 .04
o.4o	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	\$ 900 C C 300 C S	ខ ថ្ងៃដុំ នៃ ខាងនៃ	និច្ឆិចំកំន [ំ] នៃ និទីនិទីនិ	8954% (ಜಿ.ಕಿನಿವನಣ	88648 8 6830 0 E	91111111111111111111111111111111111111	9 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	3568 3 388938	88 -1.26 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95	និនិទ្ធិក្រុស្តិស្ត្រស្នាំ	8884444	8 9 9 9 1 1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	\$ 966 89 84 p	3 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	ර ද ද ද ද ද ද ද ද ද ද ද ද	ने भेष में हैं हैं है है	######################################	47.49 M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M
0.60	0 1.25 5 19 2.5 5 19 20 34 5 5 6 7 8 9	98 0 000 111 1 08 1 1 1 08 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	និង ដង់ខាំមិននៃនៃន	มหาวาราสสาราชาวาร ฮ	2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	25 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	-1-1-94 -1-1-94 -1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	-94 -1.50 -1.00 -1.00 -76 -76 -76 -75 -16	-94 -1.10 -1	1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	85 95 14 15 16 66 93	1995669		.35 .25 .04 .01	न मुल्डा है है ।	% % विस्तृत्वाहर	15 37 N. 16 99 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51	.148 .10 .30 .19 .12 .03 .02 .02
0.80	0 # 8 12 80 30 45 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	.38 .03 03 09 11 09 01	. 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 -	96 - 36 - 36 - 36 - 36 - 36 - 36 - 36 - 3	.16 -73 -35 -35 -35 -35 -35 -35 -36 -36 -36 -36 -36 -36 -36 -36 -36 -36	- 93 - 57 - 39 - 39 - 39 - 39 - 39 - 39 - 39 - 39	- 46 - 36 - 46 - 31 - 47 - 31 - 47 - 31 - 47 - 33 - 33 - 33 - 33 - 33 - 33 - 33 - 3	46 -1.46 88 55 49 29 15 05	55 99 55 59 33 14 06 06	-58 -85 -50 -50 -50 -50 -50 -50 -50 -50 -50 -5	- 30 - 26 - 24 - 22 - 21 - 21 - 21 - 17 - 11	-03 -07 -10 -13 -15 -13 -19	124 144 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 14	23 .13 .07 0 04 04 05	28 17 11 04 - 01 - 03 - 03 - 03	35 24 .18 .09 .04 0	.38	9 9 8 4 M B 5	.\$1 .31 .24 .16 .08 .03 0
0.95	0 5 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	33 -04 -11 -14 -14 -06 -01	- 19 - 19 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 01 - 01 - 03 - 06	34 33 2 8 3 5 8 5 8	# R & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	- 83 - 34 - 34 - 34 - 34 - 34 - 34 - 34 - 3	- 16 - 82 - 48 - 34 - 34 - 16 - 19 - 05 - 02	지난 650 	- 33 - 71 - 64 - 50 - 41 - 31 - 22 - 14 09	- 55 - 64 - 55 - 54 - 55 - 54 - 55 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13	25 24 20 17 07 01 .05	09 15 16 15 07 0	0 10 14 14 08 03 03	.07 04 10 11 08 03 .01	.12 02 08 10 07 03 .01	.18 .04 04 08 06 02	.06 02 06 01 01	.09 0 05 01 0	.24 .10 0 04 03 02





TABLE IV.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS AT SIX SPANWISE STATIONS; M = 0.75 (b) α = 9.920 to 13.150

	Per-		Upper	surfac	e			surfa	
וי	cent chord	Ana 9.92	e of a	ttack. 12.07	deg 13.15	Ans:	e of 1		
o	5.58 26.6 37.2 47.7 58.2 68.3 79.3 100.9 121.3 147.8 178.0	-0.06 -32 -36 -39 -34 -23 11 04	-0.06 34 39 42 40 36	-0.07 -39 -43 -46 -42 -37 -25	-0.07 43 46 48 43 39 39 17 08	0.17 N. W. 17 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	0.24 25 24 28 16 14 19	0.22 .27 .28 .27 .24 .21 .16 .16	0.23 .29 .30 .28 .25 .23 .25 .27 .15 .13
0.20	0 1.25 2 5 10 20 30 4 50 30 40 80 90	39 -1.60 -1.63 -1.46 -1.00 37 26 15 04	63 49 38 26 15	74477 888849 0	61 -1.66 -1.67 -1.72 -1.75 -1.74 46 46	9888 5888	.27 .20	.31 .24	.54 .53 .44 .35 .27 .16 .12 .10 .07
0.40	0 1.25 20.55 10 20 30 450 60 70 80 90	99 -1.05 -1.04 -1.05 -1.11 76 32 04 0	-1.03 -1.03 -1.04 -1.04 -1.13 97 51	-1.07 96 98 99 -1.02 -1.07 48 15 05	98	84 Ba 17 89 5 8 5 5 5	.51 .45 .37 .26 .18 .11 .07 .05	.53 .48 .41 .29 .21 .14 09 07	.54 .51 .43 .32 .23 .16
0.60	0 1.25 2.5 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90	72 63 62 61 63 64 65 66	58 59 60 64 66	64 55 55 55 56 63 64	58 51 51 51 53 57 64 64	.50 .43 .33 .22 .16	.33 .22 .14	.16 .37 .25 .16	.72 .47 .38 .26 .17 .04 0
0.80	0 4 8 12 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90	39 24 24 27 29 32 33 34	61 28 25 29 31 33	28 39 34 35 36 36 36	- 31 - 31 - 32 - 34 - 35 - 36 - 36	.39 .31 .24 .15 .08 .01 .02 05	.40 .31 .24 .15 .08 .02 03 06	.43 .34 .27 .18 .10 .03 02 05	.14 .36 .29 .20 .12 .04 .01
0.97	o 5 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	- 34 - 69 - 69 - 37 - 20 - 17 - 15 - 12	36 62 67 67 65 45 23 23 -20 -16	15 32 31 31 29 26 23 21 20	15 26 26 26 27 26 27 26 23 22	.25 .10 01 07 09 08 06	.25 .09 -01 08 10 09 09	.26 .11 0 06 11 10 10	.28 .12 .02 .04 .10 .10





TABLE V.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS AT SIX SPANWISE STATIONS; M = 0.80

	Per-				- 1	lpper a											urface				
٩	cent cbord	-1.13	1.04	2.17	Angle 3.36	1.17	5.59	6.68	7.81	8.91	9.96	-1.13	I.04	2.17	3.36	of 61	5.59	6.68	7.81	8.91	9.98
	5.58 26.6 37.2 47.7 58.2 68.8 79.3 89.3 100.9 121.3 147.8 178.0	0.05 .02 .01 .05 05 06	0 06 08 13 14 17 12 06 04	-0.01 09 16 17 17 14 04 03	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	त न्यूब्रुक्त स् न्रुक्	-0.03 -21 -30 -32 -32 -32 -21 -10 -03 -01	-0.03 -25 -29 -36 -37 -36 -23 -11 -05	-0.04 88 34 42 41 41 46 06	-0.0k -32 -37 -47 -47 -47 -27 -06	- 64 - 64 - 64 - 64 - 64 - 64 - 64 - 64	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	୍ଟ୍ର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ତ ବର୍ଷ ବର୍ଷ	ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜ୍ୟ ନ୍	୦ ୧୯୯ ୧୯୯ ୧୯୯ ୧୯୯ ୧୯୯ ୧୯୯ ୧୯୯ ୧୯୯ ୧୯୯ ୧୯	ଟ୍ରିଟ୍ଟ୍ର୍ଟ୍ଟ୍ର୍ଟ୍ର୍ଟ୍ର୍ଟ୍ର୍ଟ୍ର୍ଟ୍ର୍ଟ୍ର୍	944785858585	6.13 168 179 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199	4,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5	0.18 .22 .23 .21 .18 .16 .13 .11 .09 .06
0.20	0 1.25 2.5 5 10 20 30 40 70 80 90	.13 .05 .05 .05 .06 .16 .13 .08 .09	457-147-181-1821-1821-1821-1821-1821-1821-1821	38 -35 -38 -38 -39 -39 -37 -59 -59	នូស្តី និក្សាន្ត្រាក្សាន្ត្រាក្សាន្ត្រាក្សាន្ត្រាក្សាន្ត្រាក្សាន្ត្រាក្សាន្ត្រាក្សាន	ឧទ្ធនាវាដ្ឋាន្ត្រាក្សព្ទន	ទីជាទី៥៤៩ នៃមានងាម	588588 845898	9 % & 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	11444 1444 1444 1444 1444 1444 1444 14	- 25 - 1.56 - 1.36 - 1.36 - 1.07 - 41 - 28 - 16	83518	9995	15 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2158 2158 2158 2158 2158 2158 2158 2158	989999 9899999999999999999999999999999	୍ଞ୍ଚିଟ୍ଟିଟ୍ଟିଟ୍ଟିଟ୍ଟିଟ୍ଟିଟ୍ଟିଟ୍ଟିଟ୍ଟିଟ୍ଟେଟ୍ଟ	14 3 3 3 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5	688966 BH 28 4 F	1488A 1 24848	15 35 25 18 06 06 06
0.40	0125	16 05 05 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	- 16 - 25 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 20 - 17 - 06 - 02	254 334 36 37 37 38 37 38 37 38 38 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39	35.88.37 37.37 37.37 38.89.49 37.37 38.99.49 38.99.49 39.99 39.99 39.99 39.99 39.99 39.99 39.99 39.99 39.99 39.	-17 -1.18 53 13 13 130	1777 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1	-53 -1.33 -1.11 -1.61 -3.82 -2.50 -1.60	69 -1.11 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -30 -20 -20 -06	-82 -1.09 -1.10 -1.10 -1.12 -1.13 -1.15 -06	90 -1.06 -1.06 -1.06 -1.19 76 29 13	- 28 - 23 - 22 - 22 - 22 - 21 - 14 - 05 - 03	- 09 - 14 - 16 - 18 - 18 - 19 - 09 - 03	12 06 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08	.33 .07 .08 10	ន នៃខ្មុំ និននៃ នៃ	ନ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧିତ ଜଣ୍ଡ	11 33 22 6 6 6 8 8 6 6 8 8	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1.70 3100 15 15 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	.49 .43 .35 .23 .15 .09
0.60	0 125 5 10 20 30 760 780 9	न्त्र ६९३ भूभूत्र	25 22 21 22 21 22 21 21 21 21 20 21 20 21 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	35 53 53 53 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5	583 575 396 3126 316 316 316 316 316 316 316	- 20 - 1.04 - 1.04 - 1.05 - 1.	1444 WASA 444	60 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1	7398 P.G 776 P.F. 38	P. 4 7566 98 888 150	6638889988698 6889988698 698	អូលល្អជុំ កូតុខូ សុ	.03 .06 .13 .14 09	\$ 5 5 5 1 1 1 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	30 33 36 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	36.00 36.00	9 9 9 9 9 9	34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 3	37.27.49	\$ 9999 1919 1919 1919 1919 1919 1919 191	.49 .43 .33 .21 .13 .04 .03
0.80	0409888888888	% इंट्राइ । इन् ४ दे १ ई	99 - 20 - 21 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20	38 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	.16 -84 -53 -38 -38 -168 -68	33 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1.34 91 91 91 91 91 91 91 91	-34 -36 -96 -97 -98 -98 -98 -98 -98 -98 -98 -98 -98 -98	99 1.04 - 54 - 66 - 13 - 16	1588 8 28888 1888 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	- 35 - 56 - 32 - 27 - 30 - 31 - 32 - 33 - 35	26 28 28 29 19 19 19 14 10 6	-01 -06 -08 -12 -14 -14 -08	.12 .04 01 06 10 12 10 07	83 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	29 19 19 05 01 00 00 00	35 24 17 09 04 - 01	0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	.39 .29 .22 .13 .06 .01 02 03	.39 .30 .23 .14 .07 .01	.39 .30 .24 .14 .07 .01 03 06
0.95	o ng & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	555544455856	ន្តមានក្នុងក្នុង	ក្នុងនួលខ្លួងខេត្តទ	មិនដូចក្នុងក្នុងខេត្ត	895849 89	98849814888	- 20 - 78 - 70 - 53 - 33 - 33 - 33 - 33 - 33 - 33 - 33	38 6 6 0 5 8 8 9 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	H66883382829	- 30 - 60 - 63 - 63 - 63 - 63 - 63 - 63 - 63 - 63	89977	- 10 - 15 - 16 - 16 - 09 - 01 - 04	.01 .09 13 14 06 01 .03	.07 05 12 13 09 03 .01	.12 02 09 11 07 02 .01	.16 .02 07 10	21 .06 .08 .08	.23 .07 02 07 06 03	23 .07 04 09 10 06 07	.23 .07 04 10 12 10 09 08



TABLE VI.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS AT SIX SPANWISE STATIONS; M = 0.85

	Per-)pper s	urface					Lower surface									
٩	cent	-1.25	1.14	2.29	Anele 3.41	01 a	5.69	00g 6.84	7.96	9.01	10.09	-1.25	1.14	2.29	Angle			deg 6.84	7.96	0.03	10.09
-	5.58	0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	0	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.17
	26.6 37.2 47.7 58.2	01 04 08	06 09	09 13 18	13 17 23	15 20	18 23	22 27	25 30	26 32	- 31 - 35	04 07 11	02 04 06	.03 .03	.05 .04 .02	.07 .06	.1. .09	.14 .15 .12	.17 .17 .15	.19 .20 .18	.22 .23 .22
٥	68.8 79.3 89.3	10	16 17	20 22	25 27	29 31	29 34 36	38 41	37 41 44	44 46	- 18 - 50	18 19 18	10 12 11	05 07 06	04 05	01 02 02	.03 .02 .01	.07	.09 .07	.12 .10	.16 .13 .11
	100.2 110.9 121.3 147.8 178.0	05 04 03	14 07 04 03	18 08 04 03	21 10 06 04	- 10 - 05 - 04	27 11 05	37 11 05	43 05 03	49 11 06 04	94 05 04	16 13 09 03	08	07 05 03	- 06 - 05 - 03 - 02	03 01 01	.01 	.02	.01	.07	.09 .07 .07
0.20	0 1.25 2.5 5 10 20 30	.10 .05 07 07 07	18 17 18 20 22	.39 43 36 31 29 29	32 63 54 40 36 36	23 - 87 - 89 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50	-15 -1.16 -1.11 -76 -51 -18	.05 -1.37 -1.31 -1.17 64 54	01 -1.50 -1.43 -1.35 88	08 -1.48 -1.44 -1.39 -1.04 70	15 -1.49 -1.47 -1.45 -1.24 98	16 20 19 24 25	.06 01 05 12 14	#88856 8	21.50	ાં સંસ્થૃત્		.43 .35 .25 .14	.45 .38 .28 .18	16 18 18 18	.51 .46 .36 .25 .19
	50 60 70 80 90	23 19 14 07 02	29 24 16 08 0	35 28 18 09	41 33 21 11 02	- 48 - 36 - 22 - 12 - 02	- 54 - 45 - 24 - 12 - 03	61 59 30 15 05	66 65 36 17 06	70 69 41 17 06	72 74 52 20 06	29 26 18 11 02	20 18 13 05	14 13 09 04 .01	12 12 08 05	08 09 03 03	03 02 02	0 01 0 .01	.03 .01 .02 .02	.03 .03 .03 .03	.09 .06 .05 .05
0.40	0 1.25 2.5 5 10 20 30 40 50	.42 .13 .01 07 19	.40 19 29 27 26 27	24 52 59 50 41 34	.83 87 74 51	- 12 -1.12 -1.15 -1.03 - 69 - 45	27 -1.29 -1.31 -1.22 -1.05 61	46 -1.43 -1.45 -1.39 -1.29 73	60 -1.50 -1.52 -1.46 -1.38 44	-1.41 -1.39 -1.32 -86	78 -1.24 -1.23 -1.24 -1.20 -1.01	33 29 26 29 29	0 04 09 14 17 19	.17 .08 .01 07 11	.23 .15 .06 06 06	30 33 5 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	.37 .28 .19 .09 .03	13.00 10.00 10.00	.44 .36 .27 .16 .09	.47 .40 .31 .20 .13	.49 .44 .35 .24 .17
	60 70 80 90	13 07 03 .02	18 06 02 .03	17 10 04 02	21 13 06 .01	21 12 06 .01	20 12 06 .01	22 15 09 0	30 18 07 0	39 22 06 0	64 26 04 01	21 10 06 0	12 05 02 .03	06 05 02 03	07 05 02	04 03 01 .03	02 0 .01 .03	.01 .02 .04	.01 .01 .02 .03	.04 .03 .03	.06 .05 .06
0.60	0 1.25 2.5 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90	446 005 10 11 11 11 11 11 10 00 00 11 11 11 11	.41 17 27 21 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23	20 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 -	នុង នុង ជនក្នុងក្នុង ខ្	111168487878	554554545 1111-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	क्ष्म् व्याप्त । जन्मन्	28735885244 85	- 66 - 83 - 81 - 79 - 76 - 76 - 76 - 75 - 75 - 75 - 75	60 % 57 % 66 % 66 % 66 % 66 % 66 % 66 % 66	**************************************	5 38 7 5 4 5 8 5	다 연 연 연 연 연 연 연 연 연 연 연 연 연 연 연 연 연 연 연	898 55888 5	\%\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		6 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1	.47 .39 .28 .17 .10	.49.44 31.19 14.45 88.64 15.64	.51 .43 .34 .22 .15 .04 .00
0.80	0 # 8 12 00 30 50 60 70 60 90	399, 17, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19	.49 .29 .27 .23 .22 .19 .14 .03	.35 -32 -32 -36 -21 -36 -21 -36 -35	18 35 4 5 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	0 1.150 1.13	13 -1.27 98 54 30 17 07	-27 -1.21 95 55 53 53 43 36 36	355 4 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	-28 -60 -57 -35 -35 -36 -39 -38 -36	26 29 28 33 35 37 37 38	388 - 27 - 26 - 25 - 25 - 20 - 25 - 20 - 25 - 26 - 27 - 26 - 27 - 26 - 27 - 26 - 27 - 26 - 27 - 26 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 27	08941778	190	ল্লন্ড বৃহত্ত	अल्याल व्यक्त	.36 .36 .32 .11 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0	.39 .28 .23 .14 .07 .02 .01	.40 .31 .15 .08 .03 .0 .0	.41 .31 .23 .15 .07 .01 .02	. 10 .30 .23 .15 .07 0
0.95	0 5 10 20 30 40 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	36843348555	F. 30 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	35 57 37 38 41 15 0 0 0 8	20 - 89 - 36 - 36 - 27 - 17 - 03 - 05	5000484815 3	8 9 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	8228888598 822888598	38588888859 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 22 - 60 - 59 - 57 - 36 - 36 - 21 - 16	27 58 59 54 35 21	.31 .29 .24 .21 .06 .02 .03	.09 .18 .17 .95.56	.03 09 13 14 06 01 .03	.07 .08 .13 .14 .88 .03 .04	न्हरूभ हरूहरू	.18 .03 07 11 07 03 0	.21 .07 06 11 07 04	.22 .06 05 11 06 05	20 0.06 - 12 - 14 09	.22 .06 06 13 15 14 13 12





TABLE VII.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS AT SIX SPANWISE STATIONS; M = 0.90

7	Per- cent chord	Upper surface									Lover surface								
		-1.30	1.16	2.3	7.48	af att	5.81	6.98	8.09	9.15	-1.30	1.16	2.34	ngle :	4.64	5.81	6.98	8.09	9.15
o	5.58 26.6 37.2 47.7 58.2 68.8 79.3 100.2 110.9 121.3 147.8 178.0	0.04 .02 07 10 13 12	0.03 07 13 16 19 19	06 10 16 20 23 26	0.01 09 14 24 28 31 08 04	13 17 24 29 32 36	0.01 15 19 26 30 34 37 24 02	0.01 19 24 36 36 43 43 41 03	0.01 - 22 - 26 - 33 - 38 - 41 - 47 - 47 - 03 - 01	0 25 36 42 44 49 53 04	0.02 02 05 08 14 20 21 23 16 07	0.05 .04 .02 01 05 09 11 11 08 03	0.06 .06 .08 .08 06 06 08 06	0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 8	0.08 .10 .10 .06 .04 .01 01 02 03 03	0.11 .14 .14 .12 .08 .05 .03 .02 0	0.12	0.14 .19 .19 .17 .14 .11 .08 .04 .04 .02	8 86 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
0.20	0 12.5	୬ ୮ ଓ ଓ ଦୁର୍ଗ ମ ଓ ପ୍ର	46 - 16 - 15 - 17 - 21 - 29 - 34 - 33 - 19 - 68	- 38 - 38 - 36 - 37 - 38 - 38 - 38 - 38 - 38 - 38 - 38 - 38	.34 59 51 33 33 40 44 46 38 13	25 - 88 - 84 - 44 - 47 - 50 - 87 - 87 - 87 - 83 - 83 - 84 - 84 - 84 - 84 - 84 - 84 - 84 - 84	818532 RRRRR	128 24 24 25 168 2		01 -1.40 -1.33 -1.39 64 67 69 56	15 18 18 24 25 33 34 26 09	.08 .01 .03 .11 .14 .20 .13 .05	.19 .10 .04 06 15 14 09 04	26 -16 -09 -01 -04 -12 -12 -05 -05	.33 .24 .15 .05 .02 07 08 06	.40 .31 .21 .07 .03 .04 .03 .01	.44 .367 .11 .01 .01 .01 .01	.47 .40 .30 .19 .14 .03 .01	.49 .43 .33 .23 .16 .05 .03 .02
0.40	8838858854 n + 0	ទទុំខ្លុំដំនុំ ៩ ដូច្នៃដូត	មិនមិនមិន (ម) មិនមិនមិន	95864 F 19866	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	05 06 86 61 61 05 05 05	18 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	455744 11111 10035	17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 1	- 55 -1.37 -1.38 -1.35 -1.29 - 90 - 81 - 65 - 44 - 26 - 11	- 36 - 34 - 36 - 34 - 36 - 34 - 07 - 03	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	.14 .07 07 10 13	255 865 1 865 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	.31 .23 .04 01 06 04	%ଷ୍ଟ୍ରଞ୍ଚ ଓଟ୍ଟ୍ର	, 1 8 % W 7 % 6 ; 6 8 8	.44 .36 .27 .16 .09 .03 .01 .01	.45 .39 .29 .18 .11 .04
0.60	0 1.25 2.5 5 100 30 \$50 50 708 90	99 50 60 H 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	-32 -33 -32 -32 -25 -26 -24 -20 -14	84.484.484.44 84.484.484.44 84.484.484.4	។ និស្សមាន ។ ។ ។ ។ ។	-106 -1.10 -	-1.12	- 46 - 1.08 - 1.14 - 1.14 - 1.09 - 1.14 - 1.09 - 1.	-1.35 -1.29	66 -1.28 -1.27 -1.27 -1.23 -1.17 -1.03 82 71 05 03	36 88 88 88 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$ 599 965EW	। भुरु च छ छ । । । । । । । । । । । । ।	.37 .46 .06 .09 .01	ំ នៃទី នៃដ្ឋាស់គឺ :	9 389 848 4	0.000 E	.47 .40 .30 .19 .03 .03
0.80	0 8 12 20 30 40 50 60 70 80	- 10 - 11 - 13 - 06 - 02 - 05	.49 34 29 25 23 20 12 02	35 8 8 13 15 5 8 8 13 15 5 8 8 8 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	.19 -1.01 89 40 31 24 15 07	.03 -1.16 -1.10 75 31 22 14 06	09 -1.23 -1.18 93 16 24 16	24 -1.12 97 61 73 44 29 16	15.00 15.00	225.44 47 25万岁5924	-35 -39 -38 -38 -35 -35 -31 -31 -31	.03 06 11 13 14 06	17,000	.26 .15 .10 .03 .01 .05 .05	.33	.37 .27 .20 .12 .50 .00 .00 .00 .00	.40 .31 .23 .15 .09 .04 .03	.43 .34 .27 .18 .19 .04	.43 .33 .27 .18 .11 .05 .02
0.95	05988586088	.39 -04 -15 -18 -17 -12 -06 -01 -05 -08	.48 34 26 29 21 18 11 05 .02 .07	500 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	22 -1.00 - 86 - 36 - 20 - 19 - 14 - 07 0 09	.06 -1.20 -1.10 74 25 15 15 07 00	07 -1.07 93 68 56 44 34 23 14 07	- 20 - 74 - 70 - 67 - 62 - 55 - 45 - 23 - 17 - 12	06 39 38 35 35 35 35 35 35 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37		32 34 24 - 18 - 06 - 01 - 09	06 15 17 15 07 .03 .06 .10	.04 09 15 14 07 0	.10 05 13 14 06 01	.15 01 11 13 07 01 .00	.21 .05 06 11 06 02	.23 .06 06 12 11 07 05	.24 .07 05 12 15 14 15	.24 .07 05 12 17 16 16





TABLE VIII.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS AT SIX SPANWISE STATIONS; M = 0.95

	Per- cent chord	Upper surface									Lower surface								
٩		Angle of attack, deg -1.27 1.16 2.39 3.55 4.70 5.84 6.99 8.08 9.19									Angle of attack, deg								
O	5.58 26.6 37.2 47.7 58.2 68.8 79.3 100.2 110.9 121.3 147.8	0.06 .01 .03 09 12 16	0.05 0 04 10 15 17 21 24 01 .02	0.04 04 07 14 18 22 27 30 04	0.04 06 10 16 22 25 30 33 06	0.04 08 14 19 24 28 34 08	0.05 11 15 21 26 29 34 38 11	0.06 -13 -18 -24 -29 -37 -37	0.05 16 21 32 35 40 16 02	0.05	0.05 .02 01 04 10 17 19 22 25 22	0.06 .05 .05 .05 .05 .12 .14 .16 .20 17	0.07 .08 .07 .01 05 08 09 12 16 12	8,145,854,8518,5	0.13 111 120 08 05 08 05 08 05 08 05 08	0.13 .16 .16 .14 .10 .06 .03 .01 01 04	0.15 .20 .20 .18 .14 .10 .07 .05 .02 01 01	0.17 .22 .23 .16 .13 .10 .07 .04 .02	0.19 .24 .25 .23 .19 .15 .12 .10 .06 .03
0.20	0 1.5 2.5 100 30 50 60 80 90	.47 .09 .09 .09 .09 .09 .09	- 12 - 12 - 14 - 18 - 31 - 35 - 32 - 29 - 08	36 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	## # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	355725 2557 2557 3557 3557 3557 3557 355	8 5 8 5 5 7 7 8 5 5 8 5 8 8 6 8 8 6 8 8 6 8 8 8 8 8 8	195849 1984895 111 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	1111688 R555888	.09 -1.24 -1.19 -1.15 96 57 60 57 34	06 13 12 19 21 29 32 31 28	.11 .03 .01 .09 .13 .26 .25 .25	.21 .13 .06 03 07 18 18 18	28 19 22 02 - 13 - 15 - 15 - 15	35,758	44 32 32 45 5 5 8 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	.45 .37 .28 .17 .12 .03 .03 .05	.47 .41 .31 .20 .15 .01 02 05	.52 .16 .36 .25 .19 .07 .03 .02 .02
0.40	0 1.25 2.5 5 10 20 30 40 50 70 80 90	3995 N N H N H O 8	.39 .30 .30 .30 .37 .37 .32 .37 .32	0248214 18555 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.	1635388 14 15838476	88884 55 85888	58884 8 4844		-30 -1.11 -1.11 -1.05 -73 -69 -67 -34 -20	\2 -1.18 -1.20 -1.18 -1.12 93 72 69 38 24	29 27 28 32 36 40	-,04 -,09 -,13 -,33 -,47 -,47 -,63 -,55	.12 .04 .02 .11 .17 23 17 09 03	.00 .00 .01 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00		34.26.26.26.26.26.26.26.26.26.26.26.26.26.	.39 .32 .22 .11 .04 05 05 05	. 14 . 35 . 25 . 14 . 07 0	.46 .38 .29 .18 .11 .04
0.60	0 1.25 2.5 10 20 30 40 50 67 80 90	4188841134488 1 do	40 - 33 - 35 - 35 - 36 - 36 - 36 - 36 - 36 - 36 - 36 - 36	34684423647 108	0.6668.75398.64.840 0.63	888.5 488.5 488.5		-1.08	- 35 -1.09 -1.12 -1.14 -1.05 -1.05 -1.02 99 67	48 -1.16 -1.17 -1.18 -1.14 -1.09 -1.06 -1.00 87 76	- 32 - 35 - 36 - 38 34 04 04	98 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	.18 .09 .06 .10	27 16 26 26 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	.33 .22 .23 .03 .05 .04	37 27 27 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	.42 .32 .31 .05 .03 .02 .01	35 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	.47 .38 .28 .17 .10
o.8o	0 4 8 12 20 30 40 50 70 80 90	\$000 8 1178 56	8,46,8,222885	310 P 4 198 158 86	3985 F 69855	13.60 - 67 - 80 - 80 - 80 - 80 - 80 - 80 - 80 - 80	.03 -1.04 -1.02 94 46 29 29	8 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	17 88 87 81 55 54 46 39	226 - 57 - 57 - 54 - 54 - 54 - 54 - 54 - 54	- 29 - 23 - 23 - 25 - 25 - 18 - 10	0.036 0.031	122888888	25.508.805.403 1.508.805.403	88.5.5.8.5.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.	.33 .23 .17 .09 .04	.37 .27 .21 .13 .07 .02	.40 .30 .24 .15 .09 .01	.12 .33 .26 .17 .10 .04 0 02
0.95	0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90	\$00544858689 - 4858689	- 33 - 27 - 29 - 34 - 23 - 07 - 03 - 03 - 03 - 03 - 03	35 75 64 38 31 30 40 81 10 64 81	24 - 95 - 87 - 75 - 26 - 05 - 05 - 01 - 03 - 09	-1.06 - 99 - 88 - 16 - 16 - 09 - 04 0	04 -1 03 - 05 - 05 - 05 - 05 - 05 - 05 - 05 - 05	01 5391 3338864886	0 - 35 - 33 - 39 - 29 - 27 - 27 - 25 - 24	03 32 33 34 31 33 29 28		07 16 25 19 0 .04 .08	.07 07 18 21 01 02 06 10	.12 02 15 21 02 05	.16 .01 12 20 03 .02 .05	.20 .05 08 16 06 01 02	24 .07 .03 .13 .11 .00	.24 .08 .05 .14 .16 .15	.26 .08 05 15 23 22 21





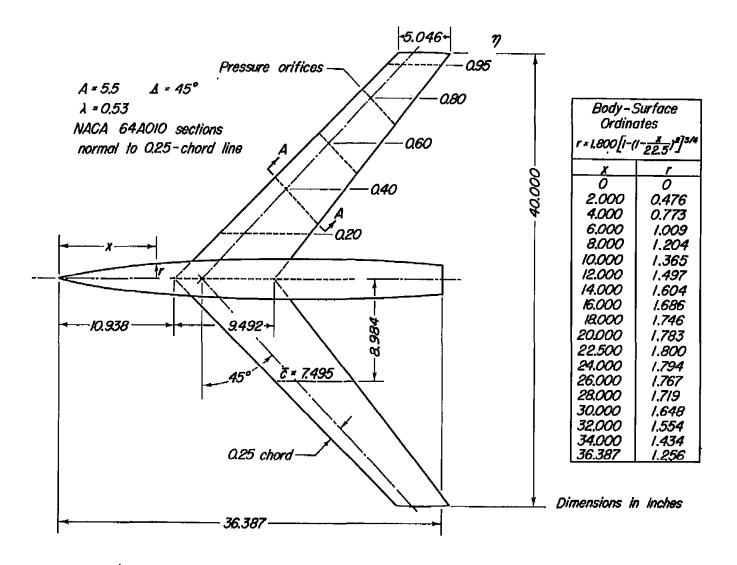


Figure I.- Dimensions of the model and locations of the pressure orifices.

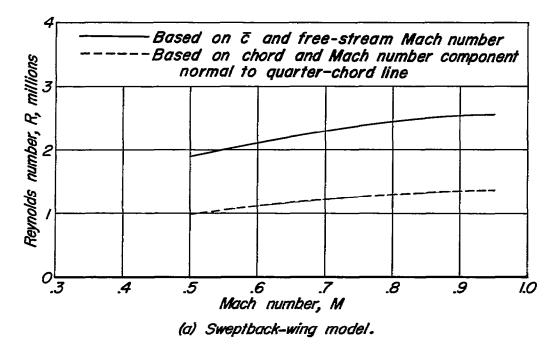
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Figure 2.- Model mounted in the Ames 16-foot high-speed wind tunnel.





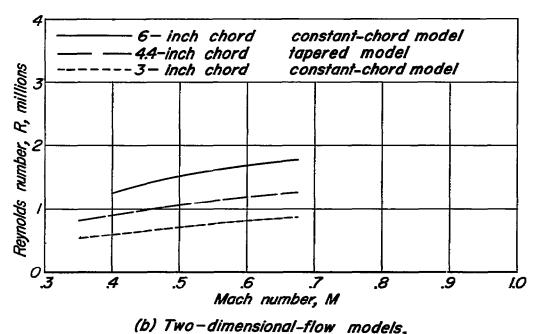


Figure 3. - Variation of Reynolds number with Mach number.



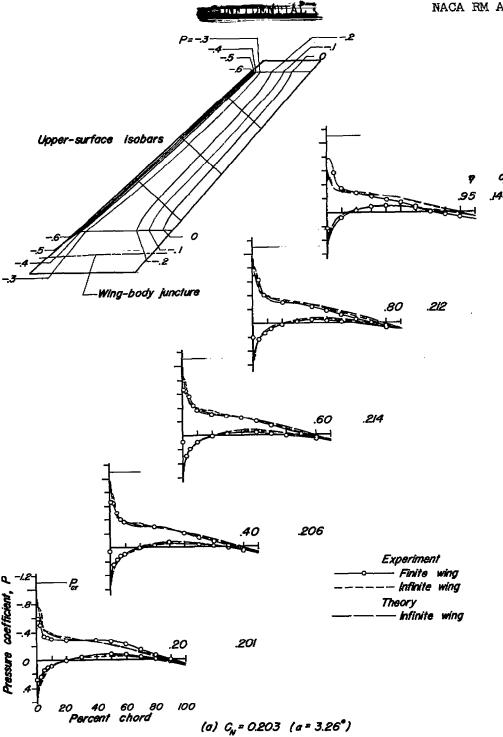
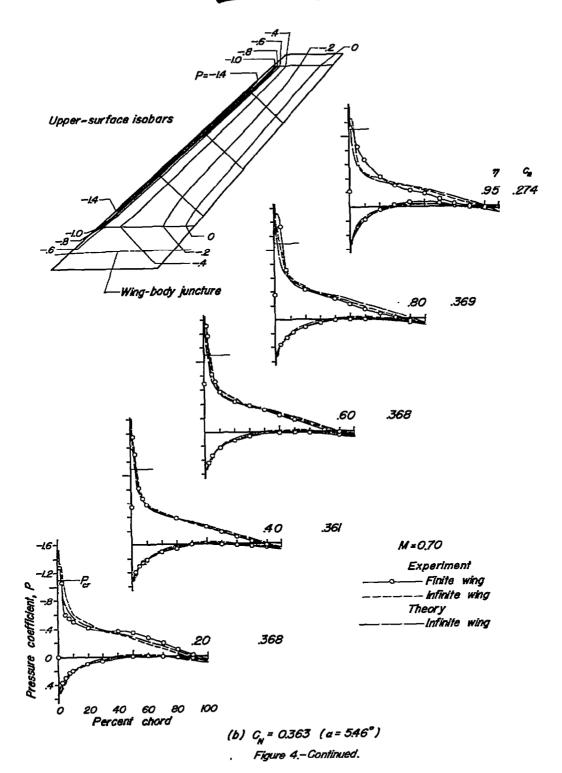


Figure 4.—Comparisons of experimental pressure distributions for five semispan stations with those for the NACA 64AOIO section yawed 45° as derived from two-dimensional data and theory, plus experimental upper-surface isobars; M = Q70.





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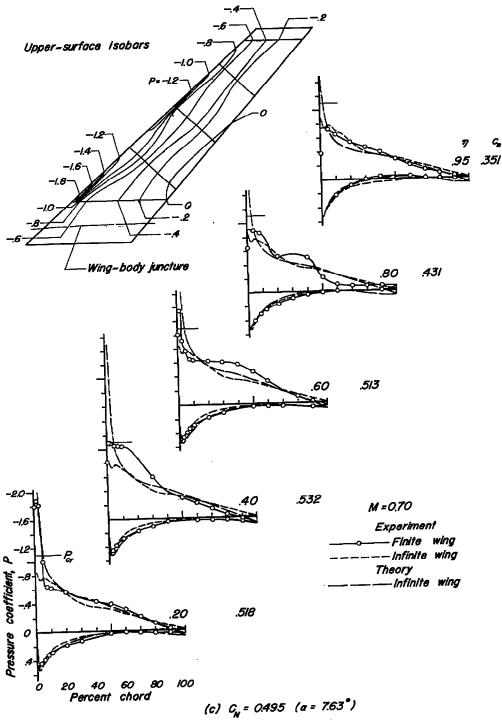
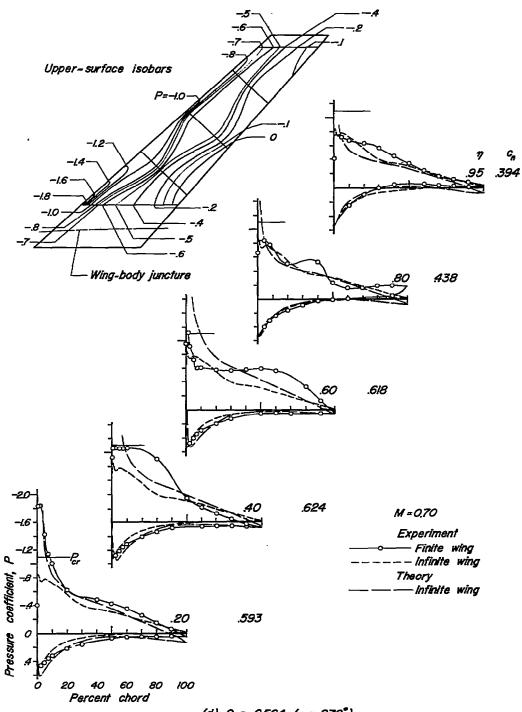
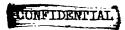


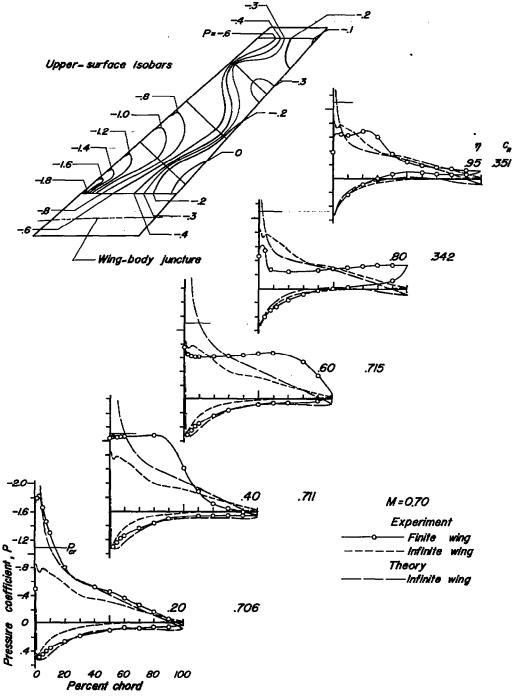
Figure 4.- Continued.



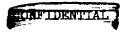


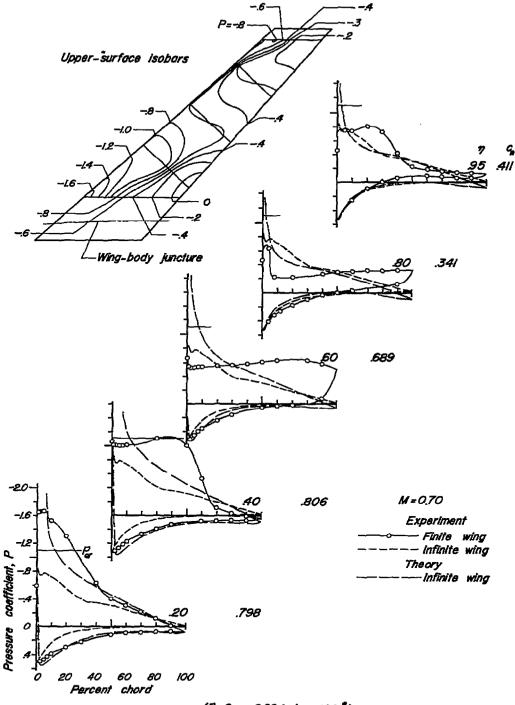
(d) $C_N = 0.564 \ (a = 8.72^\circ)$ Figure 4.—Continued.





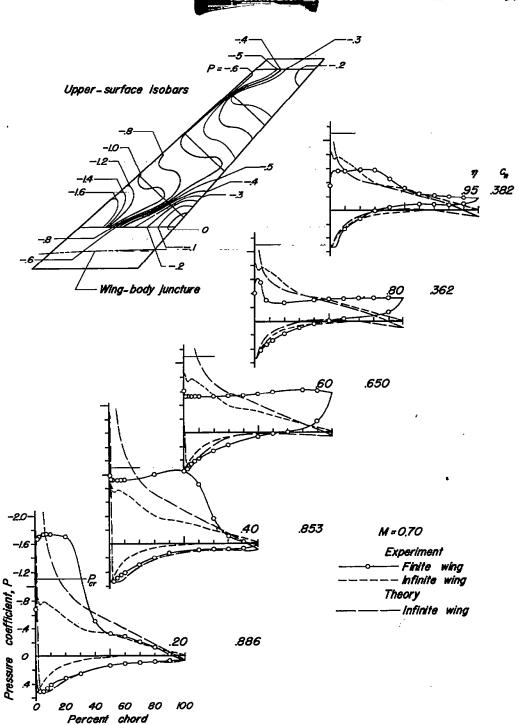
(e) $C_N = 0.639 \ (a = 9.84^{\circ})$ Figure 4.—Continued.





(f) $C_N = 0.684 \ (a = 10.91^{\circ})$ Figure 4.—Continued.

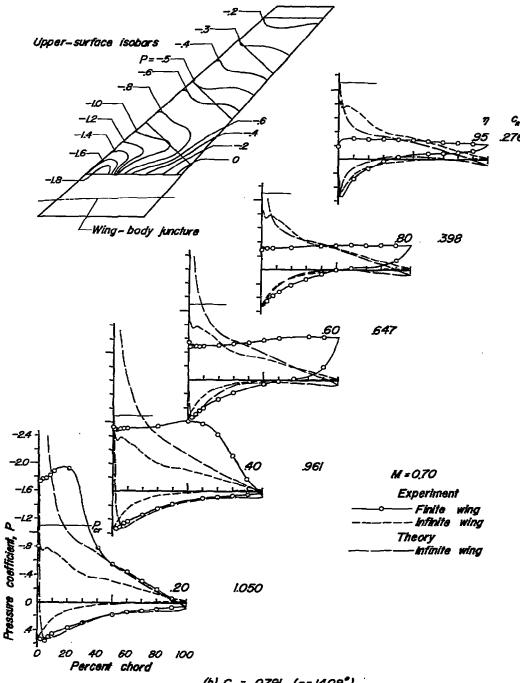




(g) $C_N = 0.714 \ (\alpha = 11.96^{\circ})$ Figure 4.—Continued.







(h) $C_{\rm N} = 0.791 \ (a = 14.08^{\circ})$ Figure 4.—Concluded.



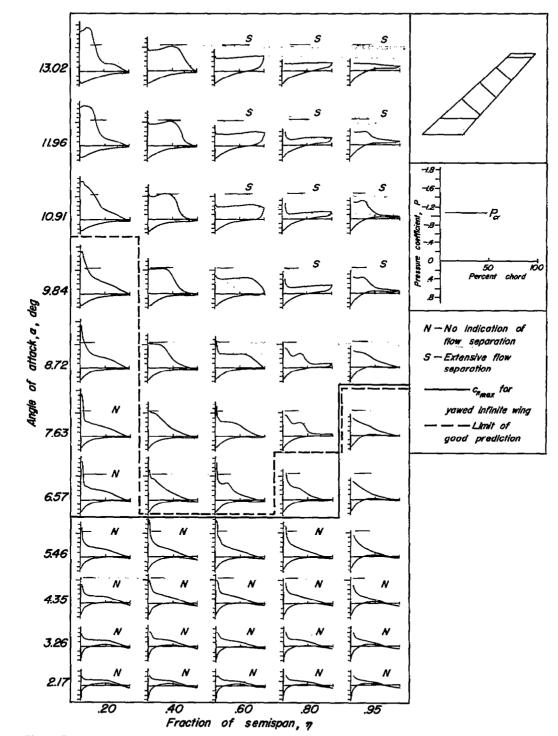


Figure 5.-Variation with angle of attack of pressure distributions at five semispan stations; M=0.70.





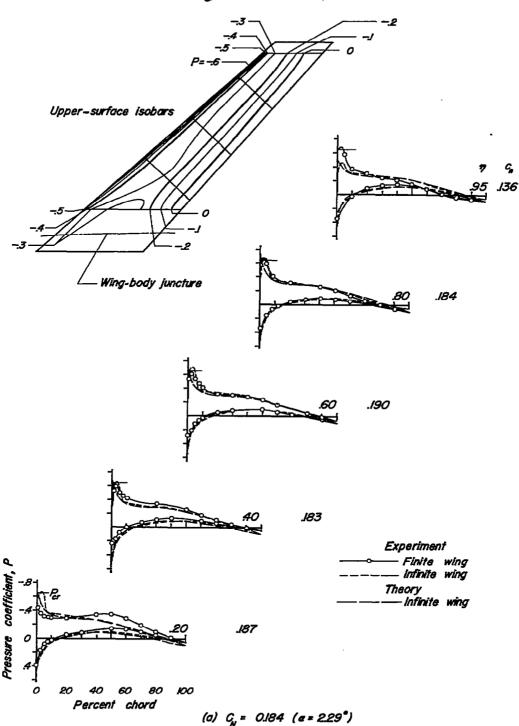
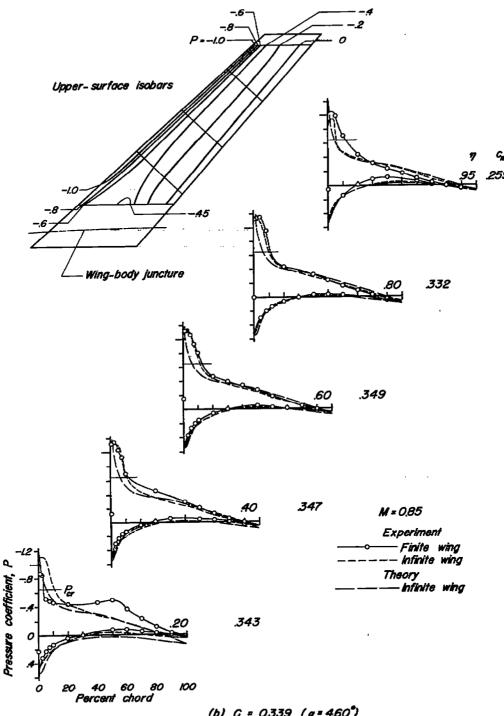


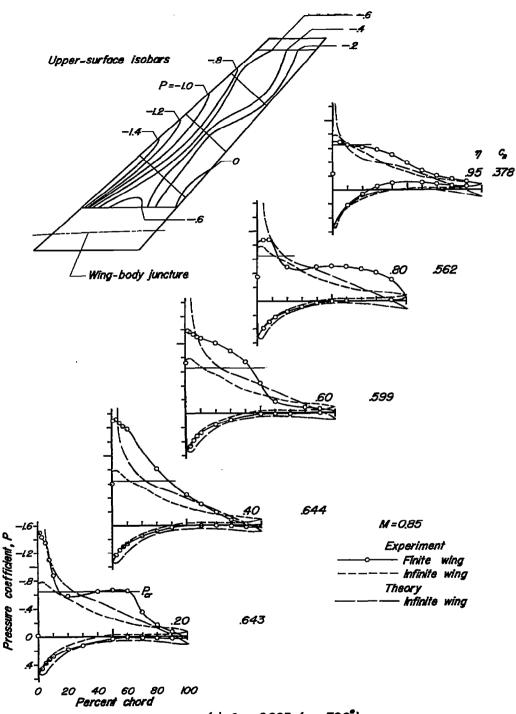
Figure 6.—Comparisons of experimental pressure distributions for five semispan stations with those for the NACA 64AOIO section yawed 45° as derived from two-dimensional data and theory, plus experimental upper-surface isobars; M = 0.85.





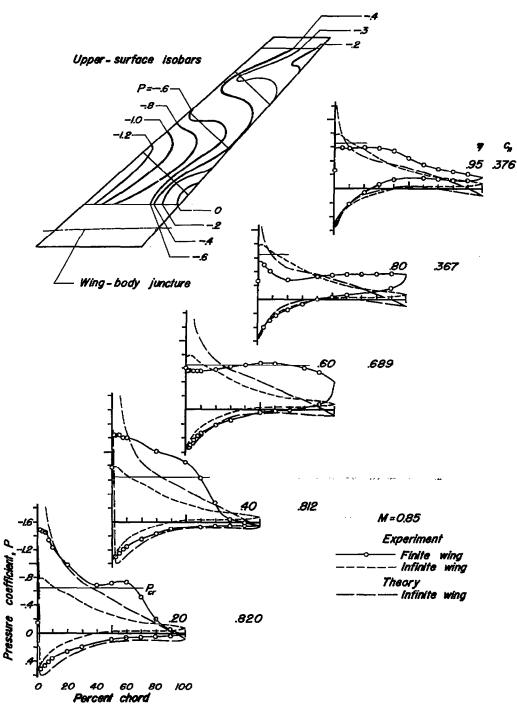
(b) C_N = 0.339 (a = 4.60°) Figure 6.—Continued.





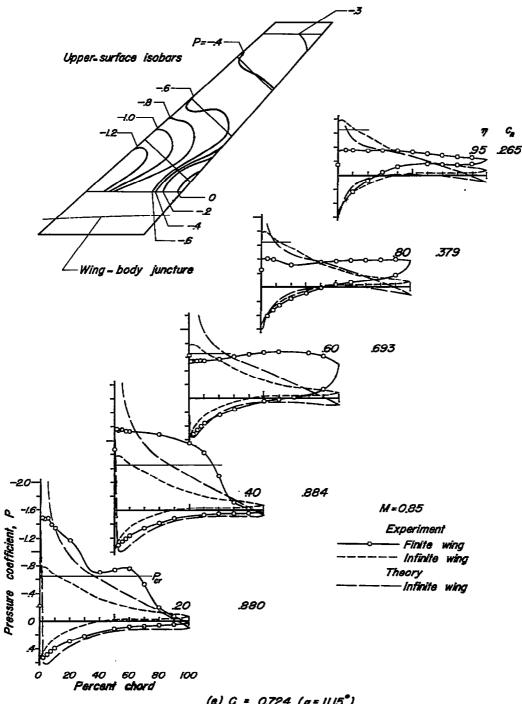
(c) $C_N = 0.605 \ (a = 7.96^{\circ})$ Figure 6.—Continued.





(d) $C_N = 0.691$ ($\alpha = 10.09^\circ$) Figure 6.—Continued.





(e) C_N = 0.724 (a = 11.15°) Figure 6.- Concluded.



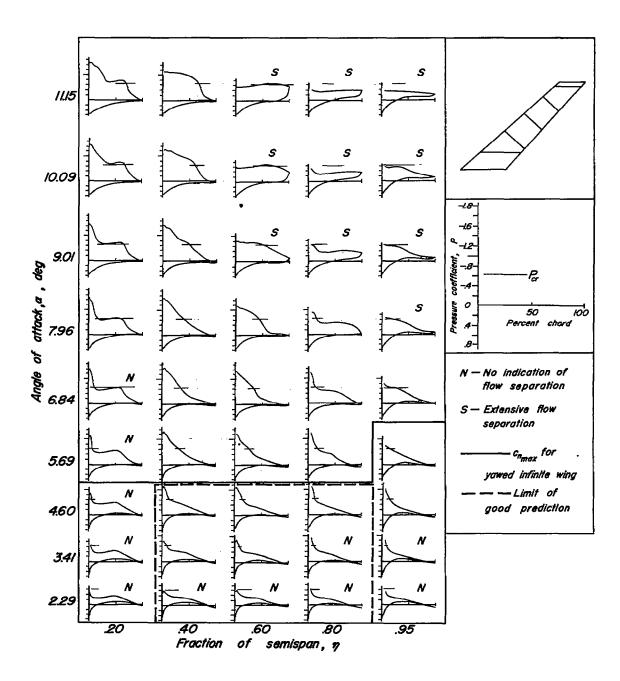


Figure 7.-Variation with angle of attack of pressure distributions at five semispan stations; M=0.85.



Pressure coefficient,

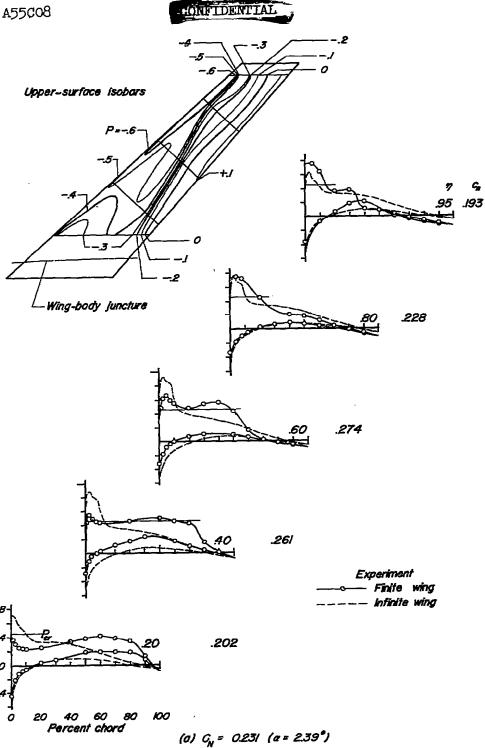
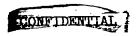
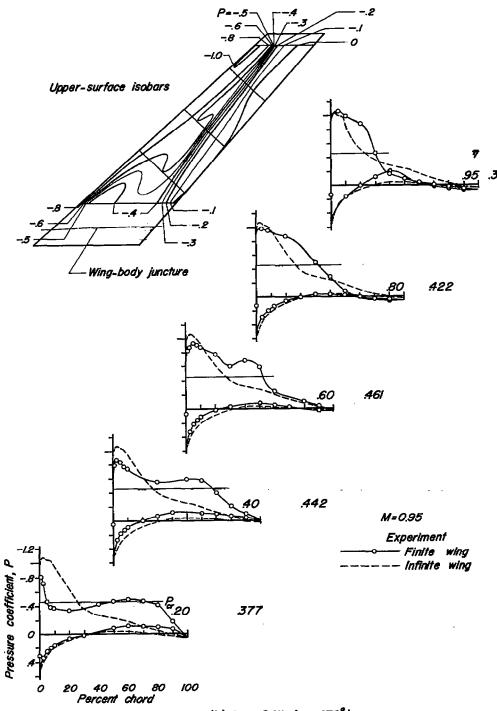
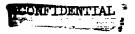


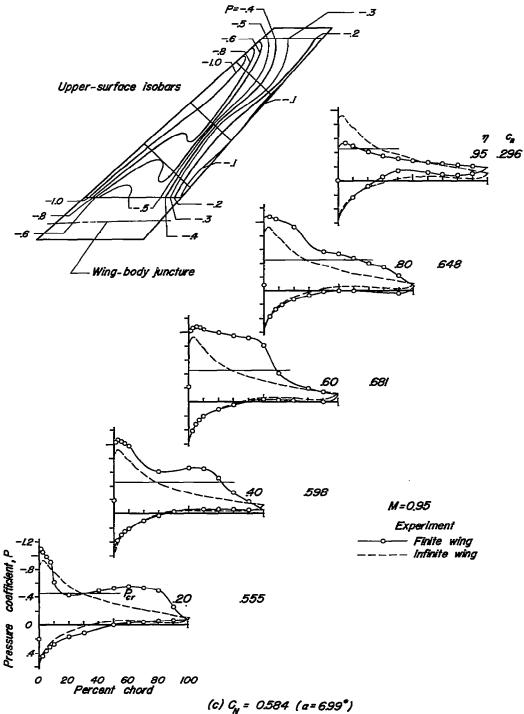
Figure 8.—Comparisons of experimental pressure distributions for five semispan stations with those for the NACA 64AOIO section yawed 45° as derived from two-dimensional data, plus experimental upper-surface isobars; M = 0.95.





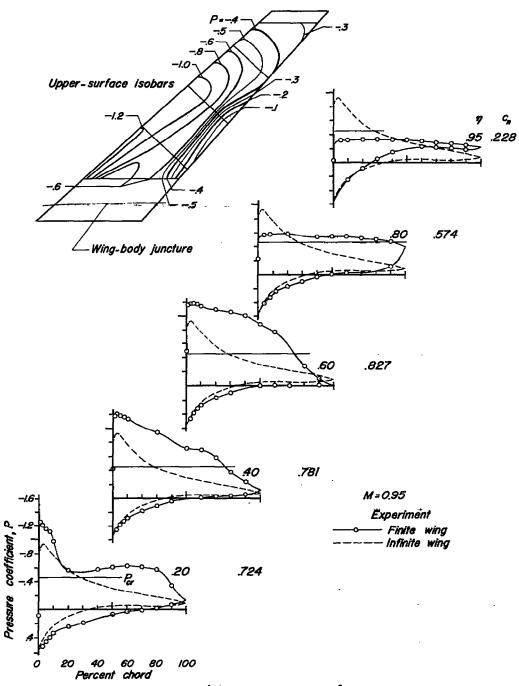
(b) $C_N = 0.411 \quad (a = 4.70^\circ)$ Figure 8.– Continued.



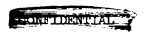


(c) $C_N = 0.584 \ (a = 6.99^{\circ})$ Figure 8.—Continued.





(d) $C_N = 0.700 \ (a = 9.19^\circ)$ Figure 8.- Concluded.



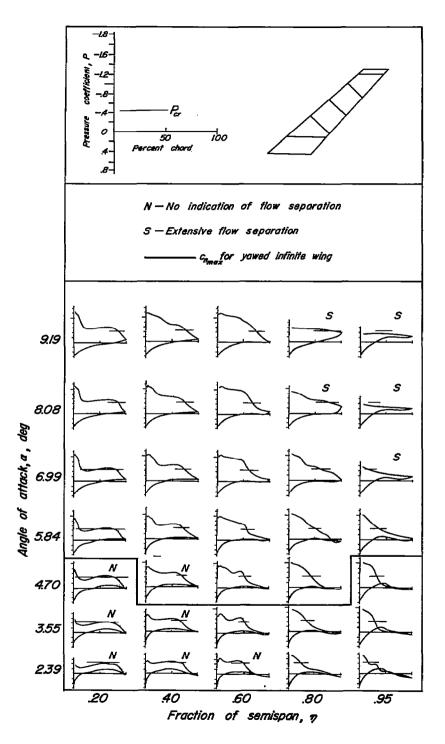


Figure 9.—Variation with angle of attack of pressure distributions at five semispon stations; M=0.95.



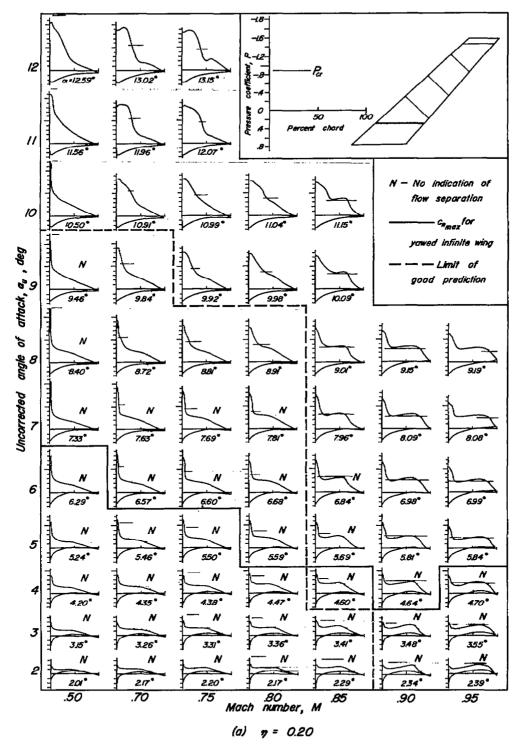


Figure IO.- Variation of pressure distributions with angle of attack and Mach number.



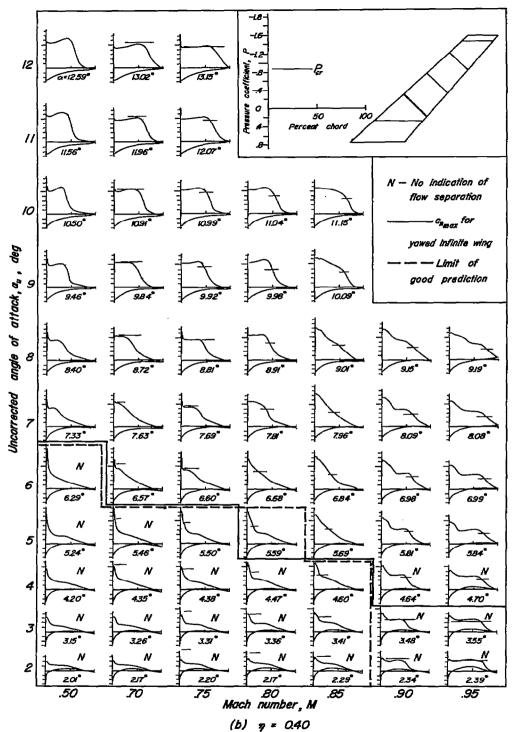


Figure 10.—Continued.



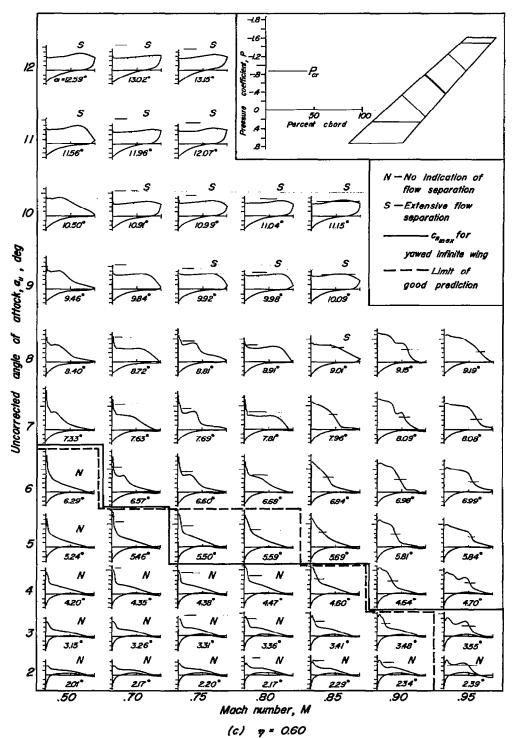


Figure 10.— Continued.



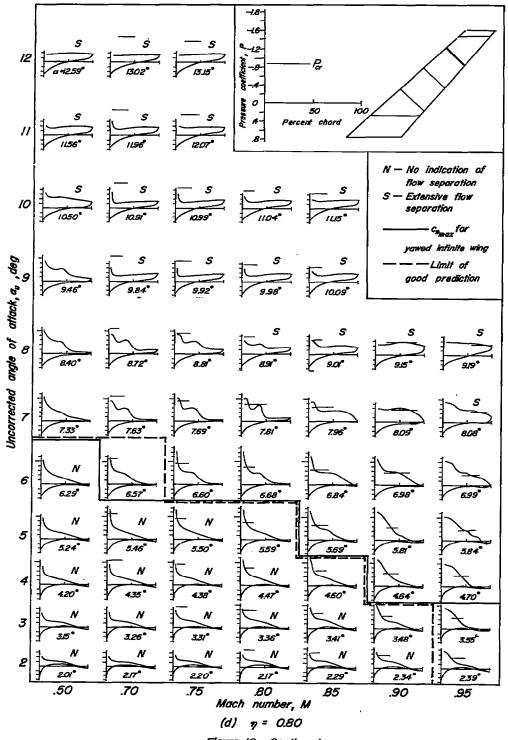
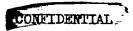


Figure 10.— Continued.



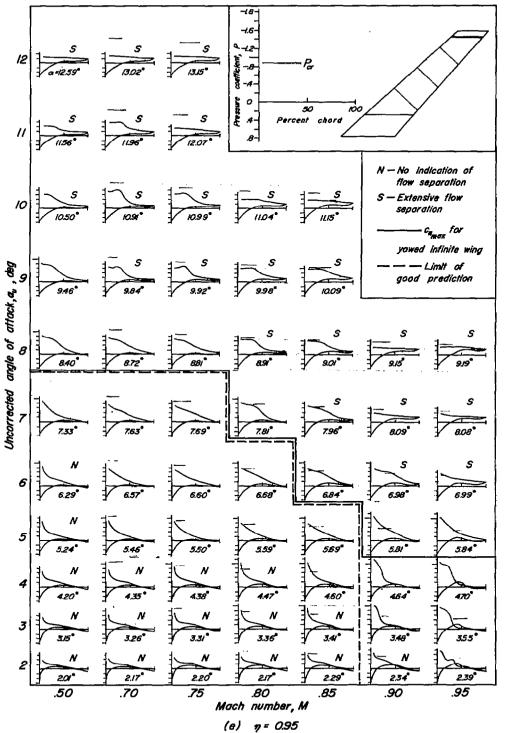


Figure IQ - Concluded.



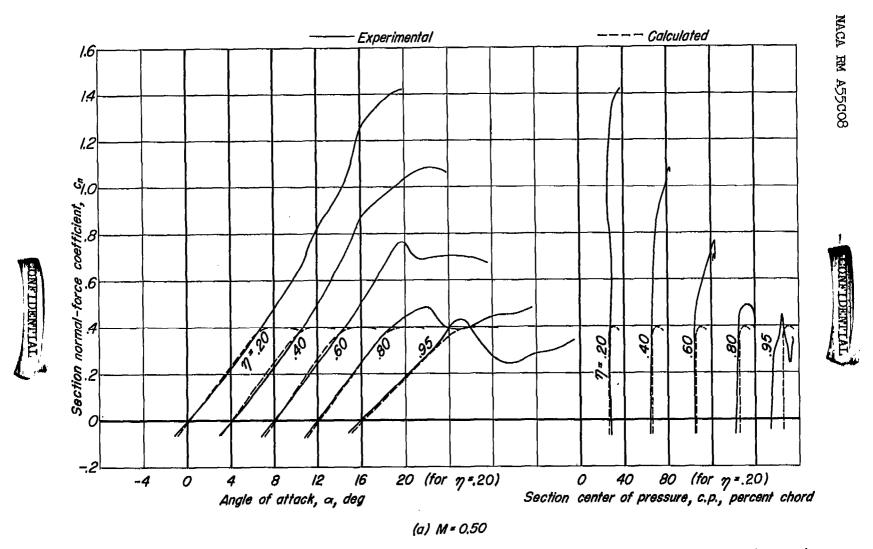


Figure 11.- Comparisons of the experimental section normal-force and center-of-pressure characteristics at several Mach numbers with those calculated from two-dimensional data.

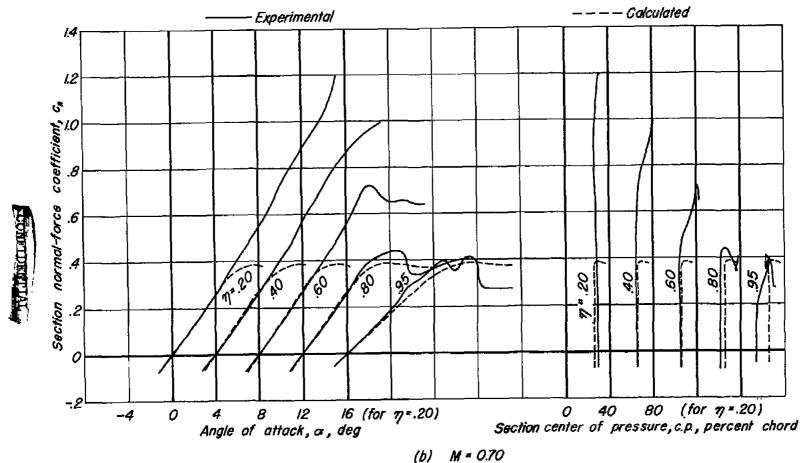
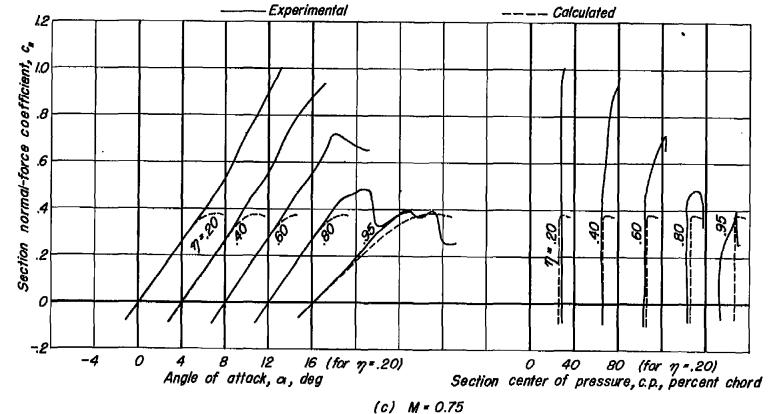


Figure 11.- Continued.

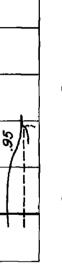


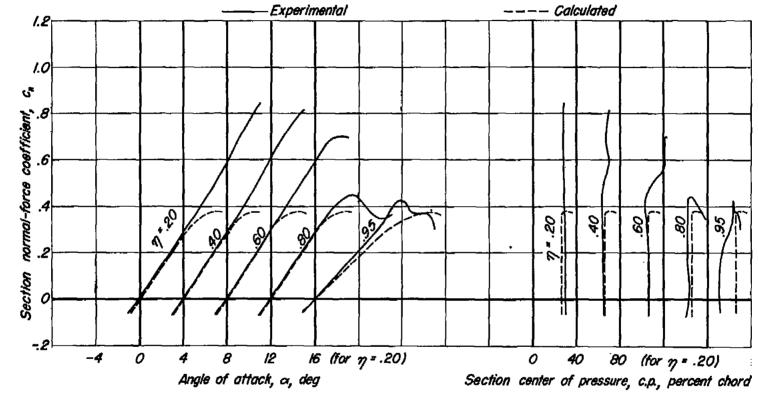


(0) 111 0.70

Figure 11.-Continued

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(d) M = 0.80

Figure II.- Continued.

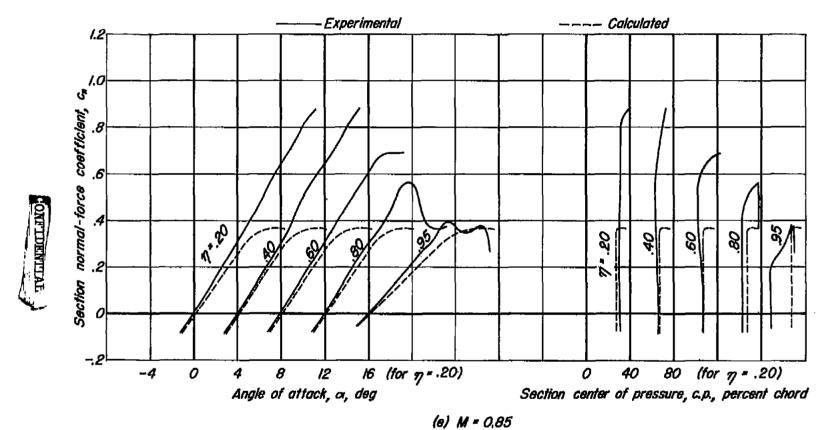
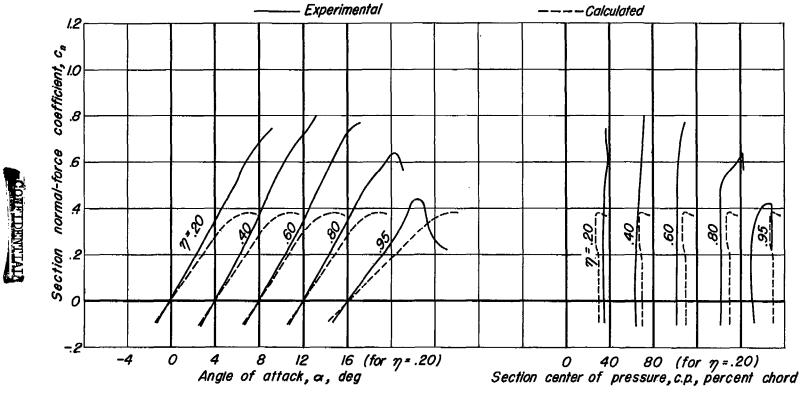


Figure 11.- Continued.



(f) M = 0.90 Figure //.-Continued.

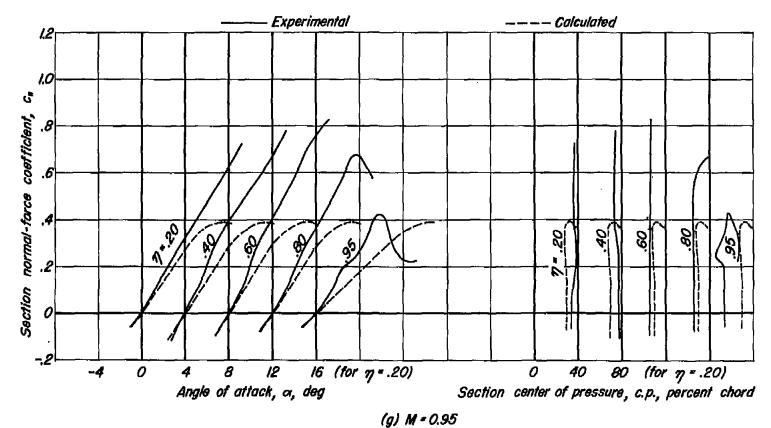


Figure II.- Concluded.

Figure 12.- Calculated increment of wing loading due to the presence of the body.

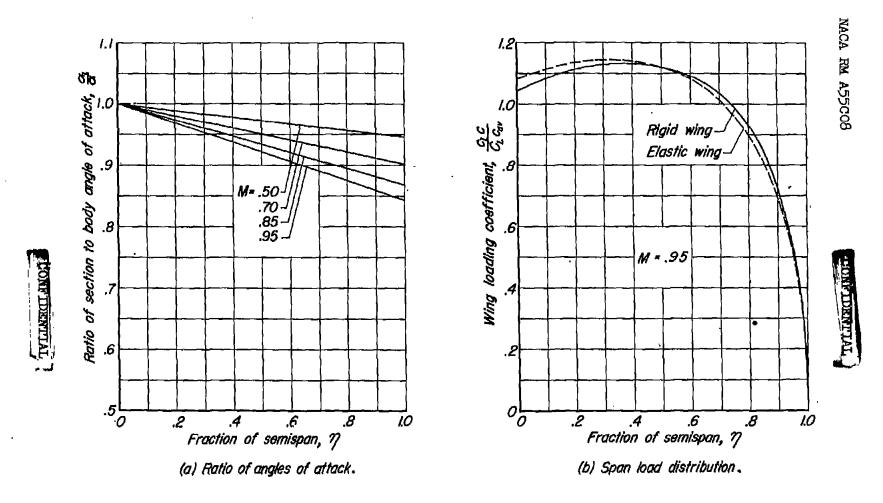


Figure 13.- Calculated effects of elastic deformation of the wing on the ratio of section to body angle of attack at various Mach numbers and on the span load distribution at a Mach number of 0.95.

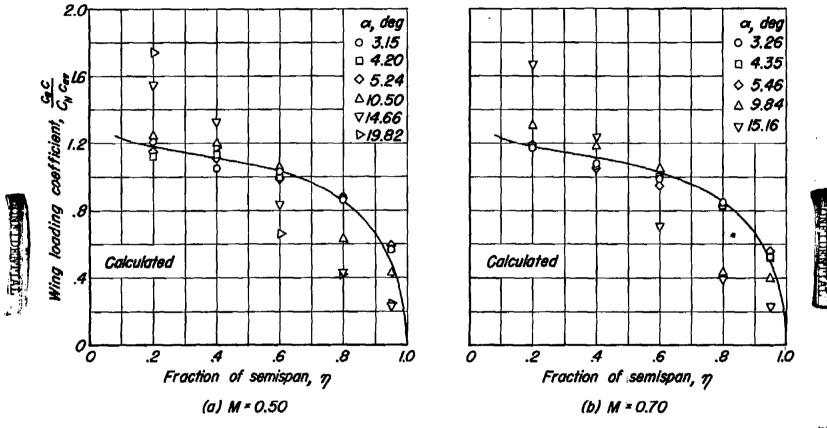
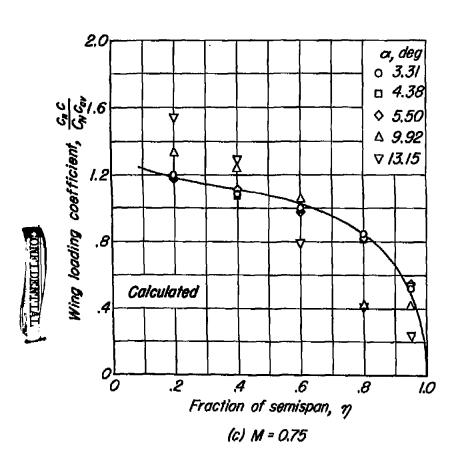


Figure 14.- Comparison between the experimental and calculated wing loading coefficients.



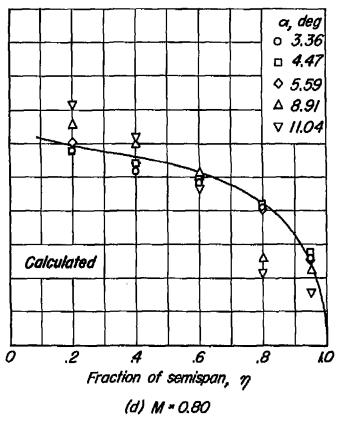


Figure 14.- Continued.

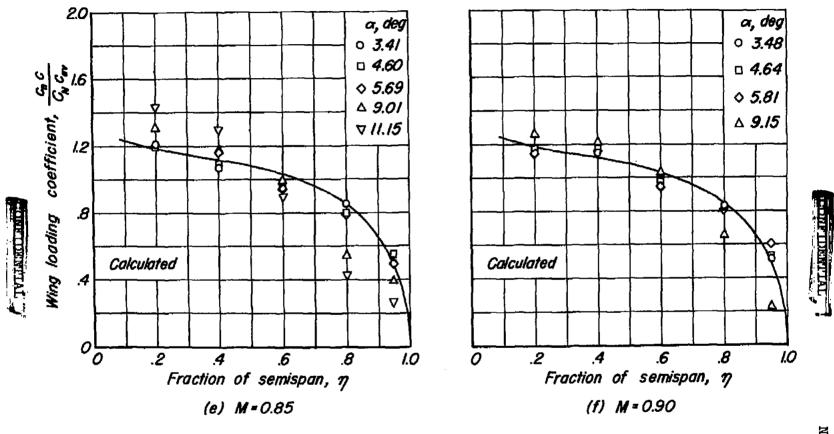


Figure 14.- Continued.

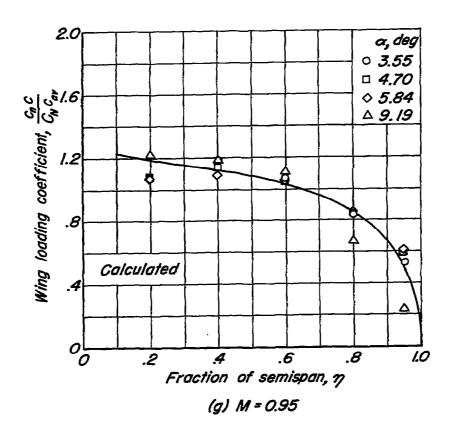


Figure 14.- Concluded.

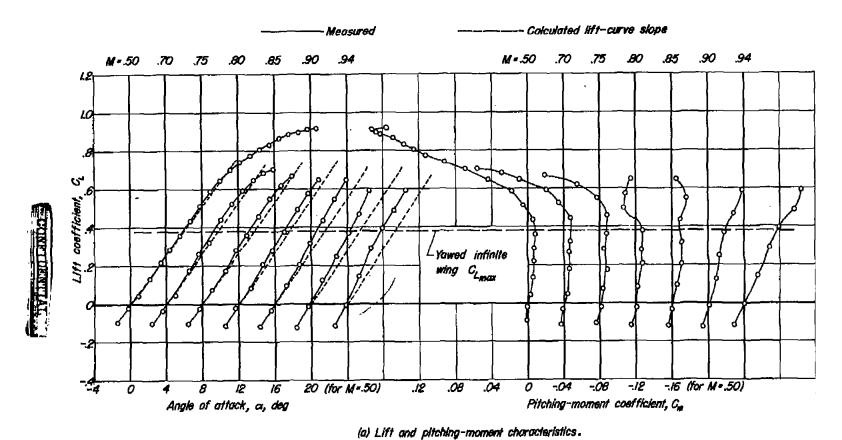
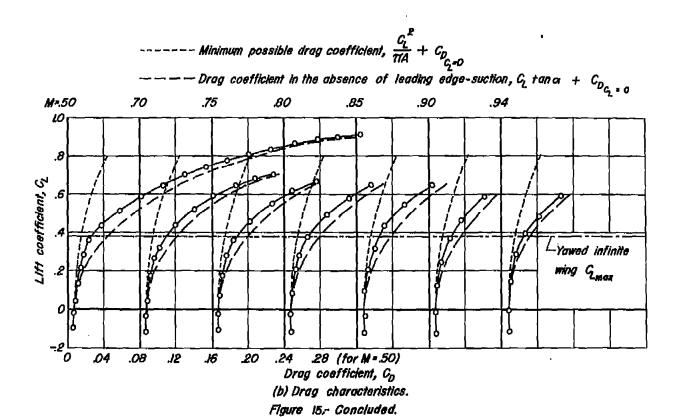


Figure 15.- Aerodynamic characteristics of the wing-body combination from force-test measurements.





 \Box

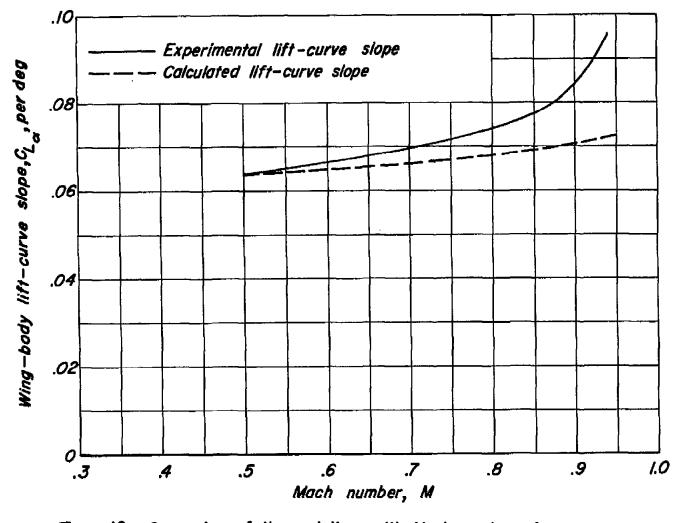


Figure 16.— Comparion of the variations with Mach number of the experimental lift—curve slope for the wing—body combination with the calculated lift—curve slope; $C_L = O$.

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